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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—

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FIRST EDITION.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15, 1875.

SENATE.

Mr. MORTON submitted a preamble and resolution declaring that it had been alleged that fraud and corruption prevailed in Mississippi during the late election in that State and that the popular majority of 25,000 was overcome and a fraudulent majority of over 25,000 returned, and providing for the appointment of a committee of five Senators to visit such State and to inquire into the circumstances attending the election. Laid over at the request of Mr. Bayard.

Mr. STEVENSON submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of all telegrams, letters and other information in his possession relating to alleged violations of the internal revenue laws at St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the resolution, and said that to make this information public might defeat the ends of justice and allow the escape of some of the guilty ones.

Mr. STEVENSON had every confidence in the Secretary of the Treasury, but thought the Senate should have the information, and as the Senator from Ohio [Sherman] objected to it he [Stevenson] would not object to having it referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MORTON said he would vote for the resolution, leaving it discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold such information as might impede the course of justice.

Mr. STEVENSON said he had no desire to embarrass the Secretary of the Treasury, and therefore withdrew the resolution.

Mr. COOPER gave notice that on Tuesday next he would ask the Senate to consider resolutions commemorative of the life and services of his late colleague, Andrew Johnson.

Mr. MORTON submitted the following concurrent resolutions:

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the people of the United States constitute a nation and are one people in the sense of national unity.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is not a compact between States in their municipal and corporate characters, but was formed by the people of the United States, in their primary capacity; that the rights of the States are defined and guaranteed by the Constitution and not by any outside theory of State sovereignty, and that the rights of the States cannot be enlarged or diminished except by an amendment to the Constitution.

Resolved, That the doctrine that a State has the right to secede from the Union is inconsistent with the idea of nationality, is in conflict with the spirit and construction of the Constitution and should be regarded as having been forever extinguished by the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. MORTON asked to have the resolutions print ted and laid on the table, and it was so ordered.

HOUSE.

The SPEAKER stated that inasmuch as the committees were not appointed, he would proceed with the call of States for bills and resolutions.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, offered the following resolution, and moved the previous question on its adoption:

WHEREAS, The country is suffering under the evils of an irredeemable currency, which causes uncertainty in business and stimulates speculation to the prejudice of legitimate business and labor; and

WHEREAS, Both political parties in the United States stand committed against repudiation and in favor of a speedy return to specie payments; and

WHEREAS, Congress established a like policy in the act of March 16, 1869, which was followed by the act of January 14, 1875, providing for the return to specie payments on the first day of January, 1879; therefore,

Resolved, That the judgment of this House, prompt legislative measures should be taken to render such act of January 14, 1875, effective by placing in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury whatever powers may be necessary to that end.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. HALE—Do that motion I call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. WOOD—I ask the Chair whether this resolution is not of that peculiar character that it should necessarily be considered by a committee. [Laughter on the Republican side of the House.]

SPEAKER—The Chair does not regard that as a proper parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HALE—In other words, the gentleman from New York wishes to smother it.

Mr. WOOD—I do not want it put off. I am ready to meet it quite as early as the gentleman from Maine is, who offers a mere empty, vague declaration. [Laughter on the Republican side.] I want the question to be considered by the appropriate committee, and let that committee report the proper legislation. I have asked for the yeas and nays on the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. JONES—I withdraw the motion. [Triumphant laughter on the Republican side.] I do this under the advice of my friends. [Laughter.] So far as I am personally concerned, the gentlemen know what my opinion is, and that I am ready to vote on the question; but my friends seem to prefer that the resolution should be referred to a committee, and I hope some gentleman will move that disposition; therefore, withdraw my motion to lay on the table.

Mr. HALE demanded the yeas and nays on the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question—yeas 78, nays 145. Several Republicans voted no, among them Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, who was the first man to pass between the tellers on that side.

The resolution was then, on motion of Mr. HOLMAN, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Bills were then introduced and referred, as follows:

By Mr. STARKWEATHER—To amend the law relating to postage on mailable matter of the third class, providing that from the first of January, 1876, postage on pamphlets, transient newspapers, periodicals and magazines, bind bills, posters, unsealed circulars, proof sheets and corrected proof sheets shall be one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof, and that postage on all other mailable matter shall remain as provided by law. Referred to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. RANDALL suggested that the bill be first considered by the committee.

Mr. STARKWEATHER remarked that the bill only proposed to carry out the universal desire of the people for postage on transient newspapers placed where it was.

Mr. RANDALL—I am quite willing as the gentleman from Connecticut to have postage on newspapers placed where it was before prior to the House reassed it.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—Both sides of the House.

Mr. RANDALL—But there are other objections to this bill. The postage on packages was increased in the Postoffice Department, and I wish that repealed, also.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—I am with the gentleman in all reforms. The gentleman says we made a mistake last year. He made the same mistake himself, and he is now making a mistake in opposing this bill.

Mr. RANDALL—I am not opposing it, but I want the law of last session thoroughly and reviewed by this side of the House, and I want this bill put in proper shape before it comes to us to cure abuses in the legislation of last year.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—This bill comes from the Postoffice Department.

Mr. RANDALL—I am not quite certain that the Postoffice Department did not assist in that infamous legislation.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—I am quite certain it did not.

Mr. LAWRENCE—Does not this bill restore the law to what it was before it was repealed?

Mr. STARKWEATHER—It does not. It is transient matter.

Mr. RANDALL made the point of order that a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill was not in order to-day.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order.

Mr. STARKWEATHER then moved the previous question on the passage of the bill. The House refused to second the previous question —ayes 69, nays 126, and the bill was then, on motion of Mr. RANDALL, referred to the Postoffice Committee.

Bills and resolutions were further introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. RANDALL—To remove political disabilities—removing disabilities imposed and remaining on any person by virtue of the Third section of the fourteenth article of Amendments of the Constitution and relieving every person therefrom; also providing that all such persons, when elected or appointed to any office under the United States, shall take the modified oath. He moved the previous question on the passage.

Mr. BLAINE expressed the opinion that no opposition would be made to the bill on the Republican side of the House, but he said that some members desired to submit certain observations in regard to it. He therefore asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania, on the general proprietorship of legislation, to move a bill of this magnitude to be referred, assuring him that no factious opposition would be made to having a fair vote upon it.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested that there was something in the language of the bill which ought to be amended.

Mr. RANDALL disclaimed any desire to act with undue haste in the matter. The House, at the last session, had unanimously passed a similar bill, on motion of Mr. Maynard. He didn't suppose that on account of the political change which the House had undergone this bill would meet any opposition from the Republican side, but it was enough for him to know that an orderly discussion was desired. He suggested that it be made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. BLAINE suggested that it be postponed till after the holidays.

Mr. RANDALL—I want the holidays to be real and sincere, and I want every man to feel at that time that he is relieved from all past political disabilities.

Mr. BLAINE—I dislike very much to do anything that would deprive the gentleman of the most joyous of holidays. But think he has had very many joyous ones with all the gentlemen under disabilities.

Mr. RANDALL—I have enjoyed them myself, but some men have been deprived of such enjoyment and I want this coming holiday to be a Centennial one in fact and spirit.

Finally the bill was made the special order for next Tuesday.

By Mr. COCHRAN—Donating four condemned cannon and twenty cannon balls to the Ladies' Monumental Association of Allegheny county, Pa. Passed.

By Mr. HOPKINS—Resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a list of ports of entry in this country at which the amount of duties received is less than the expense of maintaining such ports of entry. Adopted.

By Mr. YOUNG—To repeal the 4th section of the second of March, 1867, and the fourth of February, 1868, prohibiting payments to persons not known to be opposed to the rebellion, and removed the previous question on its passage.

Mr. HOLMAN suggested that the bill should be referred to a committee, as it was very general in its provisions.

Mr. VANCE replied that a like bill in substance had been passed by the House several times, particularly in regard to pensioners of the war of 1812.

Mr. HOLMAN said that act only concerned persons on the pension rolls, while the bill proposed went far beyond that. He did not think it safe to legislate on such a measure without due consideration.

The bill was thereupon referred.

Bills and resolutions were further introduced and referred, as follows:

By Mr. ANDREWS—To abolish the House Committee on Freedman's Affairs.

By Mr. COOK—To refund the cotton tax collected between 1865 and 1868, with the interest payment for all cotton seized by the United States after May 20, 1865.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—Instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of requiring of the Japanese Government so much of the Japanese indemnity fund as may not be necessary to meet just claims for damages and expenses properly chargeable on that fund. Adopted.

Also declaring it to be the sense of the House that a policy of finance shall be steadily pursued which, without unnecessary shock to business, will ultimately equalize the purchasing power of the gold and paper dollar. He remarked that the resolution embodied, in substance, the principles put forth in the last Republican platform of Ohio. He moved its adoption.

Mr. HOLMAN moved its reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and it was so referred.

Mr. HOLMAN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House, in the present condition of the financial affairs of the Government, no subsidies in money, bonds, public lands, indorsements or by the pledge of the public credit, should be granted by Congress to associations or corporations engaged or proposing to engage in public or private enterprises, and that all appropriations from the public Treasury ought to be limited at this time to such amounts only as shall be imperatively demanded by the public service. He moved the previous question on its adoption.

Mr. HOAR inquired whether the resolution was intended to cut off an appropriation for the Centennial.

Mr. HOLMAN replied that it was not so intended, and that he did not suppose it would have that effect, though he himself was willing that it should be so construed.

The previous question was seconded and the resolution adopted—yeas 225, nays 33, as follows:

YEAS.

Adams,	Garfield,	Page,	
Ainsworth,	Gause,	Paine,	
Anderson,	Gibson,	Phillips, Mo.,	
Ash,	Glover,	Phillips, Kas.,	
Begy,	Goodwin,	Pierce,	
Bagley,	Gunter,	Piper,	
Bailey,	Hale,	Plaisted,	
Baker, Ind.,	Hamilton, Ind.,	Poppleton,	
Baker, N. Y.,	Hamilton, N. J.,	Potter,	
Ballou,	Hamilton, Md.,	Ramey,	
Banning,	Hardenbergh,	Randall,	
Beebe,	Harris, Mass.,	Rea,	
Bell,	Harris, Ga.,	Reilly, J. B., Pa.,	
Blackburn,	Harrison,	Rice,	
Blaine,	Hartridge,	Robbins, Pa.,	
Blair,	Hartzell,	Robbins, N. C.,	
Bland,	Hatcher,	Roberts,	
Bliss,	Haymond,	Robinson,	
Blount,	Henderson,	Ross, N. J.,	
Boone,	Henkle,	Rusk,	
Bradford,	Hereford,	Sampson,	
Brady,	Herndon,	Savage,	
Brown, Ky.,	Hewitt, N. Y.,	Sayler,	
Brown, Ks.,	Hewitt, Ala.,	Scales,	
Burchard, Ill.,	Hill,	Schumaker,	
Burchard, Wis.,	Hoar,	Scofield,	
Burleigh,	Holman,	Sheakley,	
Caldwell, Ala.,	Hooker,	Shelley,	
Caldwell, Tenn.,	Hopkins,	Singleton,	
Campbell,	Hoskins,	Slocum,	
Candler,	Hubbell,	Smith, Pa.,	
Cannon,	Hunter,	Smith, Ill.,	
Carroll,	Hurd,	Southard,	
Cason,	Jenks,	Sparks,	
Caswell,	Jones, N. H.,	Springer,	
Cate,	Joyce,	Starkweather,	
Chalfield,	Kasson,	Stenger,	
Chittenden,	Kelly,	Stevenson,	
Clark, Ky.,	Kimball,	Stowell,	
Clark, Mo.,	King,	Tarbox,	
Clymer,	Knott,	Tyner,	
Cobb, Ala.,	Lamar,	VanVoorhis,	
Cochran,	Lamison,	Vance, O.,	
Coffroth,	Lansing,	Waddell,	
Comingo,	Lawrence,	Waldron,	
Conger,	Leavenworth,	Walker,	
Cook,	Levy,	Wallace,	
Corwin,	Lewis,	Wallace, S. C.,	
Cox,	Lord,	Walls,	
Crapo,	Luttrell,	Page,	
Cromwell,	Lynch,	Plaisted,	
Crossland,	Lyde,	White,	
Culberson,	Maeckey,	Whitthorne,	
Cutler,	Magoffin,	Wilber,	
Danford,	Marsh,	Williams, Ohio,	
Darrall,	McCrary,	Williams, Del.,	
Davis,	McDill,	Williams, Ind.,	
Davis,	McMahon,	Williams, Ala.,	
Deboit,	McMillan,	Williams, W. Va.,	
Bering,	Metcalfe,	Wilshire,	
Douglas,	Miller,	Willis,	
Duell,	Milliken,	Wilson, W. Va.,	
Durand,	Mills,	Wilson, Ind.,	
Dunnell,	Monroe,	Wood, Pa.,	
Eden,	Morgan,	Wood, N. Y.,	
Egbert,	Morrison,	Woodworth,	
Ely,	Mutchler,	Yeates,	
Evans,	Neal,	Young,	
Farwell,	New,	Young, Ga.,	
Faulkner,	Norton,	Young, Tenn.,	
Felton,	O'Brien,	Young—232.	
Forney,	O'Neill,		
Fort,	O'Dell,		
Foster,	Oliver,		
Franklin,	Packer,		
Freeman,	Parsons,		
Frost,	Payne,		
Fuller,	Phillips, Mo.,		
Garfield,	Pierce,		
Ganse,	Piper,		
Glover,	Poppleton,		
Goode,	Potter,		
Goodin,			

NAYS.

Bradley,	Lynch,	Smalls,	
Denison,	McDougall,	Wallace, S. C.,	
Haralson,	Nash,	Walls,	
Hoge,	Page,	Wells,	
Hubbell,	Plaisted,	White,	
Hyman,	Rainey,	Whiting—18.	

Mr. CAULFIELD—Providing that the heads of Executive Departments shall occupy seats on the floor of the House. Also, a resolution to amend the Constitution so that no person shall be eligible to the Presidency of the United States for more than a single term.

By Mr. ANDERSON—A resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that instead increasing the revenues of the National Government to meet its expenses, the House is in favor of reducing expenses to meet the revenue. Adopted.

Also, a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report a bill repealing the National Banking law, and substituting for national bank currency legal tender money issued directly from the Treasury, made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, including duties on imports, and to be interchangeable for registered bonds bearing 3.65 per cent interest. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BUCKNER—Reducing the salary of the President of the United States after March 4, 1877.

Mr. BLAINE asked unanimous consent that the resolution offered this morning by Mr. Rainey, abolishing the Committee on Freedman's Affairs, might be considered as agreed to. The lapse of time and the progress of events had rightfully obliterated all distinction between American citizens, and this perpetuation of this committee, useful as it was when first organized, was now an unpleasant reminder, if not a reflection on the whole race.

Mr. BLAINE's request was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. RANDALL introduced a concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of both Houses from Monday next till Tuesday January 4. He said he had offered it after conference with both sides of the House.

The resolution was agreed to and the House adjourned till Friday next.

THE DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

The Diabolical Plot Confessed—One Hundred and Eighty Persons Killed and Wounded.

BREMEN, December 15.—Thomassen, not Thomms, is the name of the passenger who owned the case of dynamite which exploded at Bremerhaven; He has confessed to the authorities that he constructed a chest which exploded, and arranged a clock work attachment to cause the explosion at a certain time. He was occupied for a fortnight in filling the chest, and worked in a room in one of the most frequented parts of Bremen. The police have examined the house alluded to, and found some of the packing material, but no explosives of any kind.

LONDON, December 16.—A special to the *Times* from Berlin says: Thomassen has repeatedly torn the bandage from the wound he inflicted in his attempt at suicide, and is now securely bound. He seems to be a Swabain by birth, but has been naturalized in the United States. He passed through Berlin for Liverpool, apparently trying to ascertain whether he would be best for him to put his infernal machine on board the steamer there or in Bremerhaven.

The number of killed by the explosion already reaches eighty, and others of the injured are not expected to recover. Forty corpses were buried on Tuesday, together with small chests filled with unidentified fragments of bodies. The total number killed and wounded is now estimated at 180.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer; northwest winds, and cooler and clear weather.

The steamers Wiland, from Hamburg, and Russia, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

A special from St. Paul de Loanda states that Captain Cameron's exploring expedition arrived there November 18, having traversed the Continent from Ujiji. The expedition has been a complete success. All the men were well.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Appointment of Pension Agent at Philadelphia.

A. D. Wood, of Warren, the Man.

Curious Case of Nepotism in Maryland.

Hale's Financial Resolution---Mr. Blaine to Get in His Speech.

Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans.

Caucus of Pennsylvania Democrats to Demand Patronage.

James M. Taylor, of Pittsburgh, Gets a Messengership.

Nominations by the President and Confirmations by the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15, 1875.

Pension Agent at Philadelphia.

The President to-day nominated A. D. Wood, of Warren, Pa., to be Pension Agent at Philadelphia, in place of D. R. B. Nevin, whose term of office has expired. Mr. Wood is a native of Philadelphia, but settled in Warren in 1860 as a civil engineer. In 1869 he was appointed Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives here. He has also been a frequent delegate to State Conventions and a member of the State Committee. Though he was not Senator Cameron's first choice, the nomination was not objectionable to him. When the name was reached in executive session today, on motion of Senator Cameron, it was taken up and, there being no objection, was immediately confirmed. Mr. Wood's nomination was decided on late yesterday. It was made on the recommendation of Secretary Chandler and Representative Ross.

Instance of Nepotism.

In the consolidation of the Fifth and Third Internal Revenue districts of Maryland, an unusual case of nepotism was revealed. The Collector's name was Wilmar, and there were three deputies named Wilmar. The office was rented from a Wilmar.

Hale's Financial Resolution.

It is understood that Mr. Hale's financial resolution to-day will open this question after the holidays. Mr. Blaine will make it the occasion of his proposed speech. W. D. Kelley, it is expected, will reply. The Democrats evidently fear this debate, as a record vote will be inevitable.

Surveyor of Port of New Orleans.

In the executive session of the Senate today, the nomination of N. M. Wells as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans gave rise to a lively discussion, the Democrats opposing his confirmation. He was Chairman of the Louisiana Returning Board, which accounts mainly for their opposition.

Offices for Pennsylvanians.

The Pennsylvania Democrats in Congress held a caucus to-day in reference to the House patronage. Assurances having been given that the matter should be rectified, the caucus adjourned.

A Pittsburgher Gets One.

James M. Taylor, of Pittsburgh, has been appointed Messenger by the Postmaster of the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15, 1875.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

A. White, of Kansas, Chief Justice of Utah Territory; H. W. Blake, of Montana, Associate Justice of Montana Territory; D. P. Thompson, of Oregon, Governor of Idaho Territory; A. S. Gaylord, of Michigan, Assistant Attorney General; Robert M. Kelly, Pension Agent at Louisville, Ky. Registers of Land Offices—W. B. Rice, East Saginaw, Mich.; W. B. Franklin, Chillicothe, O.; Thos. L. Bond, Salina, Kansas. Receivers of Public Moneys—Thos. H. Pressnell, Duluth, Minnesota; Postmasters—Frederick E. Leiter, Charlotte, Mich.; John Logdon, Wellington, O.; Samuel H. Babridge, United States Attorney—E. B. Pomeroy, Arizona Territory; D. H. Dyer, Eastern district of Missouri; C. O. Bradley, Colorado Territory; W. W. Hasleton, Eastern district Wisconsin. United States Marshals—H. W. Leffingwell, Eastern district Missouri; A. W. Prosser, Middle Tennessee; Wm. S. Sweezy, Wyoming Territory.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Ferdenand Meyer, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, *vice* John McDonald, resigned; I. M. Bean, Collector of Internal Revenue, First district Wisconsin. Registers of Land Offices—H. Taylor, Wachita, Kansas; Alexander D. Buckworth, North Platte, Nebraska; John J. Henry, Fair Play, California; Edward Stevenson, Milford, Utah. Receivers—J. Thomas, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Laren Listor, Alexandria, Minnesota. Receivers of Public Moneys—Frederic Barton, East Saganaw. Pension Agent; J. C. Whipple, Cheyenne, Wyoming; E. B. Hartington, Beatrice, Nebraska; W. F. Weight, North Platte, Nebraska; George B. Folsom, Taylor's Falls, Minnesota; P. C. Stetton, Detroit, Michigan. Postmasters—Charles C. Ewell, Kent, Ohio; Josiah Robbins, Niles, Ohio; Joseph M. Patterson, Piqua, Ohio; D. D. Taylor, Cambridge, Ohio; J. M. Todd, Wooster, O.; W. H. McCoy, Cadiz, O.; H. T. Robinson, Washington Court House, O.; H. Smith, Galion, O.; W. Polly, Wilmington, O.; J. S. Crain, London, O.; O. T. Letcher, Ryan, O.; F. M. Wickham, Norwalk, O.; Wm. Mrs. George, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Wm. P. Forsyth, Jefferson, Wis.; S. A. Wilcox, Berlin, Wis.; Wm. Henry Onnes, Wis.; James Gregg, Rondo, Mich.; L. A. Hamilton, Owasso, Mich. Wm. Sayler, East Saginaw, Mich.; James W. Hine, Lowell, Mich.; John Grant, B. Handy, Three Rivers, Mich.; G. R. Stone, Allegan, Mich.; Charles P. Crandall, Owatonna, Minn.; Thomas Spencer, Ypsilitanti, Mich.; W. F. Harding, Canbridge City, Ind.; Michael C. Garber, Madison, Ind.; E. W. Davis, Richmond, Ind.; A. F. Phillips, Kakoma, Ind.; Mrs. Sarah Hackleman, Rushville, Ind.; Luke M. Trevin, Duluth, Minn.; M. S. Haskell, Portage, Wis.; William Wallace, Battle Creek, Mich.; A. P. Bone, Shelbyville, Ind.; William N. Hughes, Columbia, Tenn.

ST. LOUIS WHISKY CASES.

A telegram was received at the Department of Justice to-day from United States Attorney Dyer, at St. Louis, announcing that no more important trials in the whisky cases would occur before January.

BRITISH CONSUL AT ST. LOUIS.

The President has recognized Alfred Chanung Bagshawe as Vice Consul or Her Britannic Majesty at St. Louis.

GRANT'S CUBAN POLICY.

The published proposals to Great Britain, France and Germany looking to an intervention in the Cuban insurrections is denied. It may positively be asserted that, even if the Government should in the future be inclined to such intervention, it would not be without asking or desiring the co-operation of foreign powers.

THE BABCOCK COURT OF INQUIRY DISSOLVED.

The President has received a letter from Colonel Babcock asking, in view of the fact that his indictment at St. Louis affords him the means of vindication, that the order convening a Court of Inquiry he revoked. In accordance with this request, the Adjutant-General has issued an order dissolving the court.

DENIALS FROM SENATOR MORTON AND COL. HOLMAN.

Senator Morton denies, as utterly false, the published statement that he was concerned with the whisky ring in connection with the Indiana campaign fund of 1872. The statement, as published in a Washington special dispatch dated yesterday, that Col. Holloway, postmaster at Indianapolis, has been indicted for complicity in the whisky frauds, is denied by a telegram from Nelson Trusler, United States District Attorney for Indiana, which says there is no such rumor, nor is there any indictment; and Col. Holman denies that Senator Morton that there is not one word of truth in the statement and no such report of charges against him.

FIRE RECORD.

Wheeler & Wilson's Loss at Bridgeport—Two Boys Killed—Two Hundred Men Thrown Out of Work.

NEW YORK, December 15.—The fire which broke out in the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Cabinet Company's shops, at Bridgeport, about six o'clock last evening, was confined to the buildings in which it originated. At half-past eight the fire began to diminish, and at nine the walls fronting on Pembroke street fell, knocking down at least a dozen of persons, two of whom, boys, were killed, and half a dozen were severely injured, some of whom cannot survive. At eleven o'clock the buildings were a heap of ruins. The loss of the Wheeler and Wilson Company on buildings and stock is estimated at $500,000, on which there is an insurance of $316,000. The loss of the Sewing Machine Company will not probably be less than $100,000. The buildings burned are those formerly occupied by the Wheeler and Wilson Company. The new buildings of this company, erected about seven years ago, were not burned. About 200 skilled mechanics are thrown out of employment by the conflagration, which is the most serious that has occurred in this city for years.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

It is currently reported that M. Loan Lay, the French Minister of Finance has resigned.

President Grant has accepted an invitation to dine with the New England Society of New York on "Forefather's Day."

Rev. John Henry Hobart Brown, S. T. D., of Cohoes, New York, was consecrated Bishop of Fond Du Lac, Wis. at Troy, New York, yesterday.

The Archbishop of Cologne left that city on Tuesday, and is not expected to return. It is understood that he has delegated his powers to a subordinate ecclesiastic.

Rising Sun Flour.

Bread made from this Flour is never wasted.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

STEAMER L'AMERIQUE HEARD FROM.

LONDON, December 15.—The steamer Indus, from Alexandria, Egypt, reports that on the 3d inst., off Cape St. Vincent, Portugal, she passed a barque rigged steamer, in tow of a schooner rigged steamer, both of the same company. The funnel was painted red, with a black top. It is probable that the steamers in question were the disabled L'Amerique in tow of the Ville de Brest.

Malacca.

A FIGHT NEAR PERAK—BRITISH VICTORIOUS.

LONDON, December 15.—Sir William Jervis, Governor of the Straits Settlements, telegraphs from Penang, 14th, that on the 7th eighty men of the Tenth Regiment and 126 auxiliaries, consisting of irregular troops and police, attacked from four to eight hundred Malays, who were fortified behind a stockade within five miles of the Perak residency. After a sharp fight the attacking party charged the Malays and routed them. From sixty to eighty of the enemy were killed or wounded, while only two of the British and six of the auxiliaries were killed and twenty-five wounded. The troops are now meeting with no resistance, and reinforcements are not required at present.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 15.—The steamships Anchoria and Hermann, from New York, arrived out.

AMERICAN BOARD OF TRANSPORTATION.

Proceedings of the Chicago Convention.

CHICAGO, December 15.—The American Board of Transportation and Commerce opened its third annual session at the Grand Pacific Hotel at eleven o'clock this morning. President Josiah Quincy being absent, John F. Henry, of New York, the Vice President, called the Convention to order. He read a letter from Mr. Quincy, stating that he would be unable to attend this Convention. Hon. S. S. Hayes, Controller of this city, delivered an address of welcome. Mr. Henry returned thanks and read his opening address. A Committee on Credentials was appointed by the Chair. After a recess of fifteen minutes, the credentials not having been fully examined, the Secretary read the work of the Convention during the short time of its organization. It treats of the great decrease in rates for transportation in late years, which it says is due to the brisk competition between the great lines and to the efforts of the friends of cheap transportation to secure just and equitable rates. A communication was read from Charles Randolph, Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, inviting the members of this Convention to visit the Board of Trade at any time during session. He said Washington was accepted. The meeting then adjourned until two o'clock.

The Committee on Credentials not being ready to report at the opening of the afternoon session, Richard K. Morgan, Commissioner of Transportation which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions and Reports. The Committee on Credentials then reported a list of delegates, representing sixteen different States and Canada, besides twenty city organizations.

Mr. Thurber, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, read a report on the railroad system of transportation in the United States. O. D. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, read a paper on the subject of restriction of the rights of common carriers. At the conclusion of this report the Convention adjourned till eight o'clock P. M., at which time the spacious hall in which the sessions were held was filled with delegates to the number of about 300.

Mr. Gross, of Chicago, introduced a series of resolutions favoring the enlargement of the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence, in order to secure an outlet for the largest lake vessels to the ocean.

H. W. F. Lewis, editor of the *Western Rural*, read a long article on the extortions practiced by Eastern warehousemen on Western produce. At the reading of this paper called forth a lively debate.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

CROOKED WHISKY.

Hill Convicted at Indianapolis—Pleas of Guilty at Covington, Ky.—Solicitor of the Treasury in St. Louis.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 15.—Judge Gresham delivered his charge to the jury in the James K. Hill case on the opening of the court this morning, and the jury entered a few minutes before ten o'clock, and at four o'clock returned, rendering a verdict of guilty on the first, second and third counts, and not guilty on all the other counts. A motion for a new trial will be heard by the Court to-morrow.

SOLICITOR WILSON AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, December 15.—Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, arrived here to-day and had a long interview with District Attorney Dyer, but he has studiously avoided interviews with reporters and so far nothing regarding the subject of his visit has transpired.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide at Steubenville.

STEUBENVILLE, December 15.—Ex-policeman Thomas Martin committed suicide at the Continental Hotel, last night, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Cause, intemperance and want.

POLITICAL.

Virginia.

UNITED STATES SENATOR NOMINATED.

RICHMOND, December 15.—The caucus this morning adopted a resolution providing for the nomination of all candidates before the next ballot, dropping the person receiving the lowest vote on each succeeding ballot, until the choice is made, and allow no renominations. On the forty-fifth ballot John W. Johnston was nominated.

Louisiana.

M'KENZY APPOINTS ANOTHER UNITED STATES SENATOR.

NEW ORLEANS, December 15.—Hon. R. H. Marr, has been appointed by Governor McKenzy United States Senator, in place of General W. L. McMillan, resigned.

Tennessee.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN FOURTH DISTRICT.

NASHVILLE, December 15.—Specials to the *American* say that the returns from the Fourth district render it certain that Hiddle, Democrat, is elected to Congress.

DEFAULT OF INTEREST ON STATE BONDS.

NASHVILLE, December 15.—Governor Porter to-day addressed a letter to the large holders of Tennessee bonds in New York, stating that the January interest on bonds will not be paid. He says that the public revenues, as fast as paid into the Treasury, will be applied to the liquidation of the loan account of $255,000 contracted at meeting the January interest last year, and to redeeming outstanding Treasury warrants, which amount to $425,000. The State's inability to pay is attributed to the postponement by the Legislature of the payment of taxes until the last Monday in June. The Governor further says he has reasons to believe that most of the large holders of Tennessee bonds would be willing to hold at a lower rate of interest, if a guarantee be given that the interest will be promptly paid in future. He expresses the opinion that the present rate is higher than the people are able to pay, but suggests no basis of compromise.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 15, 1875.

REPORTED FAILURE OF A JEWELER.

T. Moore Stringer, dealer in watches, in Maiden lane, is reported to have failed. His liabilities are said to be very large.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

Association Organized—Officers Elected—Constitution, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations Adopted.

An adjourned meeting of representatives of different churches of the city was held yesterday afternoon, in the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association, to complete the organization of a Relief Association. There was a fair attendance.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. Alsop, chairman, and at his request Rev. Scovell offered prayer.

Chancellor Woods called attention to an error in a report published in an evening paper, which stated that a meeting calculating the cost was given as coming from him. He had not made any such estimate, or anything like unto them. A paragraph had also been published as a part of his paper that did not belong to it. The paper as published in the COMMERCIAL was correct.

Rev. Scovel, from the committee heretofore appointed, presented the draft of a constitution, by-laws, rules, &c. The paper was adopted. It is, with few modifications, the same as advised in the paper presented by Chancellor Woods and published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL.

OFFICERS CHOSEN.

Chancellor Woods, from the Nominating Committee, presented the following list of officers. The report was accepted, and the persons named duly elected:

President—Charles J. Clarke.

Vice Presidents—John H. Luyenberger, Wm. Frew, C. G. Hussey, Rev. W. H. Kincaid, Rev. Alex. Clark, D.D., T. H. Lane, H. K. Porter, Rev. Geo. W. D. Howard, Rev. H. W. Spaulding, —Weyman, Rev. R. F. Alsop, Rev. Miller.

Secretary—Mr. A. Magoffin.

Treasurer—David Robinson.

Board of Managers—Mrs. W. A. Herron, Mrs. Levi Wade, Mrs. Thos. Bakewell, Mrs. Negley, Mrs. J. A. Butler, Miss E. Hunning, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. C. H. Eaton, Mrs. Mary Orier, Mrs. Wm. Schwartz, Mrs. Lawrence Lee, Mrs. W. D. Cummings, Mrs. B. F. Mann, Miss Elizabeth Aibree, Dr. J. Kelly, Mrs. Geo. Woods, Mrs. Magoffin, Mrs. Dillon, Miss Ralston, Mrs. Henry Lippincott, Miss Jennie Smith, Mrs. John Harper, Miss Lizzie Poindexter, Mrs. Barclay Preston.

After some informal discussion it was decided that the Board of Managers should meet in the Christian Association parlors on tomorrow, Friday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

DR. Woods moved that whenever practicable each church shall appoint and support its own missionary, such missionary to comply with the rules of the association.

On motion of Rev. Reid amended, that each church may nominate its own missionary for appointment by the Board of Manag

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1875.

THE Greensburg Argus, Auditor General Turney announces that "is now spoken of AMPLE, of this State, didates for the among the probable can- President." Democratic nomination for

THE

Eup notorious Sir PETER TAIT, the great sh army clothing contractor, who pplied the Confederates during the war of the rebellion in this country, has been compelled to close his factory for want of orders.

THERE is no limit to the "enterprise" of the New York press. Tuesday's papers actually contained accounts of that huge land swindle in Southeastern Missouri, the full particulars of which were published in the COMMERCIAL some ten days ago.

A GRATIFYING feature of the times is that the schools throughout many of the States are showing a lively interest in the matter of raising funds for having the educational interests of their respective States properly represented at the Centennial.

THURLOW WEED has expressed the conviction that TWEED has not left New York, but is merely in hiding, and will use his liberty to secure a compromise of the claims against him. If he can secure the terms he dictates he will settle with the city upon the basis agreed on, and resume his old place as a citizen.

THE Union soldiers of the country will not fail to stow away in their minds a recollection of the fact that the Democratic House of Representatives, by a strict party vote, 169 to 106, refused to pass a resolution in favor of the employment of Union soldiers in subordinate positions in the gift of the House. The only soldiers who can get office from this House are those who fought on the rebel side.

THE *Illustrated London News*, the leading pictorial weekly in England, is busily engaged in coaching its readers on our Centennial matters. A late number of that influential and widely circulated journal contains a number of excellent Exposition illustrations, supplemented by an elaborate editorial description in which Philadelphia is gravely set down as the present capital of Pennsylvania. Somebody should send the editor an elementary geographical text-book.

THE Confederate Mamelukes in Congress begin to show their hands openly. Senator MERRIMON, of North Carolina, has introduced a bill to repeal that section of the pension law which provides that "no money on account of pensions shall be paid to any persons or to the widow, children or heirs of any deceased person who, in any manner, voluntarily engaged in or aided or abetted the late rebellion against the authority of the United States." Compensation for rebel property destroyed during the war will naturally follow next.

FOR the first time since its completion the Hoosac tunnel is proving itself a bore of practical use, and earning the appreciation of shippers. The present freight rates from New York to the leading Western centers are in some cases nearly a hundred per cent. higher than those exacted from Boston. Such a wide discrepancy very naturally gives the latter a great advantage over New York, and the result is, immense quantities of heavy goods designed for the West are being shipped to that city, instead of to New York, and *vice versa*.

THERE has, it appears, recently been quite a breeze between the Queen of England and her ministers. It is understood that she positively declared that if the Government resolved to take any steps that would seem to bring her into hostility with the foreign potentates with whom she is allied, namely, Russia and Germany, she would abdicate at once. As she would have no power to nominate her successor, the Prince of Wales would at once mount the throne, an event which would be likely to still further complicate the already delicate situation.

THE local taxation of New York city, this year, amounts to $24,300,430, against $6,085,448 in 1860, an increase of $18,214,-982. The present population is 1,100,000, against 805,651 in 1860. While, therefore, the increase in population during that period has been at the rate of thirty-six per cent., the increase of taxation has been three hundred per cent. These figures are taken from the New York *Bulletin*, which asks "how long is trade to be depressed by these enormous burdens?" The reply is obvious: Until the overthrow of the corrupt and thieving Democracy.

THE statistics of the commerce of New York for November, just published, show a continued decline in imports, the total being $22,100,311, against $24,256,272 for the corresponding month last year, while the total since the first of January is the smallest for a number of years. The exports for the month show a slight rally in produce from the total of last year, but are five millions below the corresponding figures of 1873. The total shipments of produce for the eleven months of the year are $232,238,360, which is twenty-eight millions below the returns for 1874, and more than forty-two millions below the corresponding period of 1873.

THE New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* understands that some of TWEED'S friends have intimated that "we should probably hear something as to the whereabouts of the Boss" by the end of this week, whence it is inferred that he must have gone to Europe, and that they are cognizant of the fact. It is more probable that the great robber is lying concealed somewhere in or near New York. TWEED was always horribly afraid of the sea, possibly for the reason that it could devour more than himself. If, however, he has braced his nerves for the trip, it should prove a comfort to him to know that, whatever else he may suffer, he cannot possibly "throw up" his conscience.

THE aristocratic new "meeting house" of the famous Old South Church of Boston was dedicated yesterday with ceremonies of the most elaborate and imposing character. The new structure is a heterogeneous combination of church, chapel and parsonage tower, dome and gable, stone, iron and gilt, all in one. It is an open question, however, whether a church which suggests an opera house and is overladen with upholstery quickens the heart of reverence. The barest chapel is far preferable to some of the modern churches, that seem built by confectioners in spires of iced oranges and pillars of painted candy. Genuine Christian art must subordinate its symbolisms to the spiritual life, and there is by no means an overplus of this, just now.

ACCORDING to the Boston *Globe*, there has lately been a marked revival of the important interest of shipbuilding throughout the New England States. Maine leads in this renewed activity, her last year's shipping amounting to 122,548 tons, an increase of 32,720 tons over the year 1873. The value of this tonnage was about $7,500,000. The current year is expected to reach about the same figures. In Massachusetts, the shipyards of Newburyport, Quincy, Chelsea and East Boston are also turning out first-class ships. It is claimed, too, that this substantial revival has been accompanied with great improvements in marine architecture, and that the vessels now being constructed are equal in sea-worthiness to the best float, while they can be built as cheaply here as in Canada. These are encouraging signs.

THE will of the late WILLIAM B. ASTOR is to be proved to-day. It will effect the greatest land conveyance that has ever taken place in New York city, with but one exception, which occurred in 1848, when the will of the original JOHN JACOB ASTOR was proved. The two sons will each assume control of his own portion of the estate, and that will be the beginning of the end. Almost all the great estates once formed in New York have gone to pieces. Indeed, if they had not, the ASTOR property could never have reached its present magnitude, it being chiefly made up of the fragments of a dozen grand old estates which have changed owners. The colossal accumulation built up in this manner will, sooner or later, be resolved to its elements in spite of all the barriers raised by capitalists. Change is the great law of nature.

REV. H. A. CLEVELAND, minister of the Foundry Methodist church, next to the Metropolitan the most important church of that denomination in Washington, on Sunday last preached a strong sermon upon the wickedness of intolerance and of religious persecution, at the close of which he spoke with great earnestness against all attempts, by secret combinations or other efforts, to oppress or put down religious faiths. He said:

"We are to declare the truth zealously, freely and constantly, and leave the rest to God, who will not suffer His own to be defeated. We are not to be intolerant toward those who do not believe with us. Intolerance is a crime. I hear of secret organizations to protect Protestantism. Such means are un-American, mean and wicked. I hear even of preference expressed on the ground for a certain political candidate. *When Protestant prelates make Presidential nominations on the ground of the public safety we shall have to recast the logic of Church and State.*"

THERE seems to be a set attempt to make a great deal of the action of the Boston Methodist Preachers' Meeting at the time Bishop HAVEN addressed it, and to misrepresent all who took part in it. Bishop HAVEN is represented as formally nominating GRANT for re-election, and the meeting as formally adopting his motion. Professor WELLS, of Union College, is also paraded as having made a speech there, in support of the Bishop's motion. The whole thing is a fabrication; and the energy with which the false report is circulated shows that it was deliberately framed to mislead the public. Bishop HAVEN did not nominate GRANT at all, nor did the meeting take any action on that question. The Bishop, in his address to the meeting on the condition of the Southern churches, incidentally alluded to the President, and the meeting, after the address was delivered, tendered him a vote of thanks for his information, and that was all. As to Professor WELLS, he, like Bishop SIMPSON, speaks for himself in a letter to the New York *Tribune*:

Will you permit me to say that in your editorial of to-day in regard to the so-called Councilmen's Reception to President Grant at the Preachers' Meeting in Boston I am wholly misrepresented by the correspondent to whom you allude? In my address I never made the slightest allusion to General Grant or a renomination. I had been invited to Boston to take part in the Tract and Sunday School anniversaries of our church, and, being there, I was requested to deliver my address on the "Conflict between Germany and Rome" at the "Preachers' Meeting."

I did not anticipate the subsequent action nor do I believe that a single individual went there with the slightest suspicion of what would occur. Nor do I think that anybody suspected that a vote of thanks to the Bishop for his address to his friends and former colleagues would be construed into a unanimous indorsement of his sentiments. I believe it to be exceedingly unfortunate and unjust that the church is made responsible for this hasty action, and disclaim for my part any sympathy with or co-operation in what it is generally represented to be. And as a layman of the church, I know that the great body of its members are totally averse to its interference as such in any way or shape in the politics of the country. Yours, truly, WILLIAM WELLS.

IT IS intimated that should Spain refuse to make the concessions embodied in the ultimatum recently presented by the United States Minister to that country, the result will be war. Our advice in this matter is, to go slow. No urgent need exists at present for hasty action, either on the part of Congress or the President; whilst a war with Spain, or any other power, during our centennial year, is to be deprecated beyond anything except the loss of national honor. Moreover, it may be assumed as certain that if the United States should intervene by force of arms between Spain and her Cuban colonists, the natural result would be the exercise of such an authority over civil matters within the island as would logically compel this country to incorporate Cuba as a portion of the national domain, by making it either a State or Territory of the Federal Union. In the event of annexation the necessity would at once arise for the expenditure of vast sums in order to fortify the island to such an extent as to render it secure in case of war between this Government and any one of the great military and maritime powers; for it needs no argument to prove that Cuba would thenceforward become the most vulnerable point at which any hostile nation could strike. In any event, armed intervention in Cuban affairs must inevitably prove a costly piece of business.

CONGRESS has now been in session since the 6th inst., and nothing has yet been done. The committees are not to be announced in the House until the 21st, and then both Houses are to adjourn over until January 5th. Thus the whole month of December will practically be thrown away, and the real session will not begin until after the holidays. If a Republican House had thus frittered away an entire month in doing absolutely nothing, we should never hear the end of it from the Democratic press. We do not believe it possible that a Republican majority could be brought to consent to any such reckless waste of time; but it is certain that if such a thing could be, the Democratic papers would make the most of such a blunder.

That this condition of things is brought about by the inability of the Democratic majority to agree upon any decided course of action, and that they are thereby demonstrating their incapacity to govern, are conclusions that cannot be avoided. The people will not be slow to make note of a fact so palpable.

THE foreign import trade of Philadelphia last month amounted to $1,276,968, of which $681,895 was in foreign vessels, and $595,073 in American. The indirect trade *via* New York was only $35,911.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Ex-Speaker Blaine has gone into the flanking business.

The United States Supreme Court will adjourn to-morrow till January 3, 1876.

Plymouth church's choir leader has been subpœnaed in the St. Louis whisky frauds.

Virginia, the "Mother of Presidents," is now known as the mother of rebel House Postoffice subordinates.

An exact copy of Shakespeare's house at Stratford-on-Avon is being made for exhibition at our Centennial.

The annual winter exodus to Florida, which of late years has become so fashionable, has recommenced.

Because the expenses were too broad the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad is to be converted into a narrow gauge.

Babcock will have no official connection with the White House pending his trial for complicity in the whisky frauds.

Senator Morton's proposition to have a final settlement of the disputed question of State sovereignty is a timely one.

The leaders of the woman suffrage agitation in New York propose to push things in the State Legislature this winter.

Commodore Vanderbilt has given another $100,000 to Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, making an aggregate of $700,000.

And now California, which has hitherto escaped the infliction, is about to receive a seige of the epizootic of a serious character.

It is said that the supply of laborers in the Michigan lumber woods exceeds the demand, and that many are working for their board.

Christmas is coming. There is everything, at a season like this, in remembrance. Even the most trifling gift carries with it a blessing.

The Marquis of Bute is trying to secure the canonization of his mother-in-law. She is dead you see, which makes all the difference in the world.

At the West this year only 1,900,000 hogs have presented themselves at the shambles, against 2,800,000 last year, a decrease of thirty-two per cent.

English literature is in danger. Prince Leopold, Queen Victoria's youngest son, has organized a series of "aristocratic" Shakespearean readings.

Charles O'Conor, the great lawyer, is living upon his interior tissues, and they will soon be altogether absorbed. The disease is known as follicular atrophy.

In Cincinnati every other street lamp is to be extinguished, effecting an annual saving of eighty-two thousand dollars. They must have far better gas than we have.

In Central and Western New York that dreaded disease, diphtheria, is daily increasing in extent and malignity. The local physicians are unable to cope with it.

And now England, having eaten a portion of the Turkish dominions by buying up the Suez Canal, proposes to take Palestine as a payment of the debt of the Porte.

Picking up. Nearly every road in the West reports increased earnings last month, the first increase of any amount that has been noticed in many months past.

There was yesterday opened at Boston, by the centennial women of Massachusetts, the best exhibition of old furniture, English and New English, ever made in this country.

The petition on Tuesday presented to Congress praying for the repeal of the bank stamp check act was 706 feet or about one-eighth of a mile in length, containing 30,-219 names, representing thirty-three States and five Territories.

PERSONAL.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg is engaged to be married to Mr. Bradish Johnson Smith, a wealthy New Yorker of Knickerbocker antecedents. The affair will take place in a few weeks.

The marble statue of General Baker, who was killed at Ball's Bluffs, is on its way to the United States. This was the last work of Dr. Stone, who recently died in Italy. Congress appropriated $10,000 for the statue which is to be placed in the old Hall of Representatives.

Oakey Hall will make his *debut* on the stage next Saturday. Somebody, either manager or speculators, will reap a rich harvest. The price of tickets for the opening night has already advanced to five dollars, a price exceeding that which Booth can command. If, however, he proves a success, we shall believe that a savage can become a machinist with six easy lessons.

Colonel Richard Henry Lee, the grandson of Richard Henry Lee of Revolutionary fame, who has been selected to read the Declaration of Independance at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition, is a successful lawyer of Milwood, Clarke county, Va. He is a nephew of Charles Lee, who was Attorney General of the United States during a part of Washington's administration, and of "Light Horse Harry Lee," and is a cousin of the late General Robert E. Lee.

A little more than a fortnight ago Mrs. Margaret Astor Chanler, wife of ex-Congressman John W. Chanler, and favored granddaughter of the late William B. Astor, then in perfect health, followed the remains of her grandfather to their resting place in Trinity Cemetery. To-day Mrs. Chanler is to be buried. Mrs. Chanler was taken ill four days ago with pneumonia and an attack of heart disease. She died on Monday. Mrs. Chanler was the daughter of Mr. Samuel Ward by his first wife, who was the daughter of Mr. Wm. B. Astor, and she was largely participant in the special bequests of the deceased millionaire. She was thirty-seven years old, and the mother of ten children, the eldest of whom is only thirteen years old. Mrs. Chanler inherited $5,000,000 by the death of Mr. Astor, in addition to the large property that she received from her mother's estate.

This somewhat fishy story comes to us through the Wichita (Kansas) *Beacon*, which says that Andreas Eisinger, a Swiss, and late of the Sixth United States Cavalry, stationed in Wichita, found in a late expedition against the Cheyennes that the language of the Cheyenne captives was quite intelligible to him. It was closely allied to, though not perfectly identical with, the local dialect of his native canton, Thurgau, which is called Pomelus by the Germans, and Rouge-pa-va by the natives. It is supposed to be the ancient Roman, or a corruption of it. Eisinger's discovery was thought to be of such practical benefit that he has been discharged from the ranks and promoted to the office of interpreter. So much for the *Beacon's* story. As for the language which Eisinger speaks, if it is "ancient Roman," it must be Latin or something very like it. As to the other alleged facts, they may be pronounced "curious if true."

STATE NEWS.

A Methodist revival is in progress at Philipsburg.

Ole Bull, the great violinist, was a Tuscarora county colonist.

There is much complaint in Altoona of midnight rowdyism.

Within four days, last week, four men were shot in Schuylkill county.

Mrs. Frederika Rippel, of Lancaster, died suddenly on Saturday, of heart disease.

Three bears were shipped from Coudersport by the Wellsville stage one day last week.

The "Mysterious Pilgrim" club of Philadelphia disbanded on Saturday. What will McClure do now?

E. L. Davenport, the actor, refused to pay the license fee of $5 at Norristown, and was fined $100 by the Court.

An Easton joker threw a torpedo into the stove in a saloon, and the stove appeared in several pieces a second afterward.

A drunken Irishman at Pottsville swallowed the blade of a penknife, while taking a drink of whisky, the other day.

Sarah Pauser, of Monroe county, was fatally burned last week by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, which fell from a window sill.

Mrs. John Lee, colored, was run over by a train at Reading on Monday, and had both her legs cut off. She died a short time after the accident.

Eli Landis, of Lancaster county, was rushed to death under the wheels of a wagon on Saturday night, having fallen off while driving down a hill.

A farmer named McMullen was frozen to death, during the cold snap last week, on Bowman's creek, Wyoming county. Too much "bug juice" did the business.

Charles Hubert, the aged man so severely burned a few days ago, in Lancaster, while endeavoring to save his household effects, died on Sunday night in the almshouse.

Pay up or get no physic. The doctors of Tamaqua have formed a ring, and decreed that they will attend no person or family who is indebted to any one of the fraternity.

When the Board of Pardons next meets an application will be made for the pardon of the editor of the Pittston *Comet*, who was just been sent to jail for seven months for libel.

The citizens of Mahanoy City patrolled the streets all night, last Saturday, and for once in many months there was good order. Next there will be a vigilance committee, likely.

The other day Frances Van Etting, a fair maiden of seventeen, was arrested at Scranton for running away with $600 belonging to a Frenchman aged sixty, with whom she had been living.

Dr. Abraham B. Hartman, a former resident of Lancaster county, was murdered recently by two desperate characters in Miami county, Ohio. After being killed he was thrown into the canal.

Fred. DeHaven, a teamster, of Clarion county, was recently found dead on the pike. It is supposed that he went to sleep on his wagon while intoxicated and fell over the lock bar, his head striking the spokes of the wheel.

Dr. S. H. Van Valzah, of Bellefonte, treated an arm which had been bitten by a vicious horse. The injured man claimed that the physician had been guilty of malpractice and prosecuted him, and the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $500.

By an explosion of sulphur at the Wadesville shaft in Schuylkill county, on Saturday morning two men, named Ed. Kear and Hugh Cloran were badly burned. Kear died at four o'clock yesterday morning, and Cloran cannot live. Both men lived in St. Clair.

At Silver Creek, Schuylkill county, on Saturday, Patrick Collins accused Peter Burns of stealing his coat, and threatened to murder him if it was not returned. Michael Purcell interfered in behalf of Burns, by Collins, who was arrested. Purcell died, after much suffering.

It is now thought that the Mortonville, Chester county, murder mystery will be solved. The murdered man is supposed to be Wm. L. Pike, of Indiana county. He has been missing over two months and his wife received an anonymous letter stating that her husband had been murdered.

Nine persons died in Philadelphia, last week, who had lived beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Rebecca Middleton Joyce, aged 81; Thomas Walnut, 81; Thomas Callan, 84; Mary Van Tuyl, 84; Sarah Moore, 85; Jacob Tees, 86; John Wilkey, 86; Isaac Faunce, 89, and Sarah Hoffman, 94.

The deaths in Philadelphia during the past week numbed 332, 178 being adults and 154 children. Of the whole number 106, or more than 33 per cent., were caused by diseases of the throat and lungs, while cancer took 16, apoplexy 8, heart disease 16, old age 9, scarlet fever 13, typhoid fever 8, convulsions 14.

The jury in the case of P. O'Reilly *vs.* the county of Berks, tried in Chester county, returned a verdict of $12,940 for plaintiff. He claimed $61,000. The suit was brought against the Berks County Commissioners, who refused to pay the plaintiff a certain amount which he demanded for the construction of a county hospital.

Mr. Israel Fegely, of Longswamp township, Berks county, has three frogs in his house which he has tamed and made household pets of. They have taken up their abode among a number of window plants, where they sleep at night, and feed upon the aphides, plant-lice, and other insects injurious to plants. They have become greatly attached to their new home, and hop from one room to the other.

There is said to be living in the neighborhood of Wilkesbarre an American family blessed with three children speaking some kind of gibberish peculiarly their own, and which, although well understood by the little ones, the parents even cannot understand. All attempts to compel their offspring to converse in plain English having failed, the parents, as a last resort, have been compelled to separate the children, in order to break up what might otherwise become an incurable practice.

A new epidemic prevails among the horses of Philadelphia, called by veterinary surgeons "aptha gartica," or eruptive fever. It is even more contagious than the epizooty, and if not arrested at once it will prove fatal. It is described as follows: The first symptoms of the desease are noticed by a peculiar expression of the countenance, saliva flowing from the mouth, and moisture exuding from the eyes. In some cases it is accompanied with troubled breathing and considerable fever. Upon opening the mouth of an animal stricken with this malady will be found small vesicles on the edge and upper portions of the tongue and gums. On the third or fourth day's illness large patches of the covering of the tongue drop off and the animal refuses food. The disease, as in other eruptive fevers, whether in man or beast, runs a fixed course, and the eruption cannot safely be arrested unless proper remedies are immediately applied, together with good nursing, which adds materially to the speedy recovery of the animal, which may be effected in from six to ten days.

OHIO NEWS.

Burglaries are of frequent occurrence in Steubenville.

Wheat fields between Canton and Alliance are looking well.

W. R. Brownlee, of Coshocton, has purchased the Chillicothe *Advertiser*.

Rev. John F. Ates has been elected pastor of the United Presbyterian church, Erie street, Cleveland.

The eleventh reunion of the Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry will take place at Richwood, Union county, January 11.

Hon. Theodore Cook has resigned the Presidency of the Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati, on account of continued ill health.

A deficit of $21,999 has been developed in Home Building Association No. 3, Cincinnati. William Russell is the defaulting treasurer.

L. J. Spangle has sold the Ashland *Times* to J. D. Stubbs & Co. Mr. Spangle remains with the paper for the present as chief editor.

C. H. Mitchener has written a book entitled "Historical Events in the Tuscarawas and Muskingum Valleys," which will shortly be published.

Rev. Joseph Shaw, for many years Superintendent of the Public Schools in Bellefontaine, and a prominent business man of that place, died on Friday.

A wag suggests that Boss Tweed is not in his right mind, because he is flighty. It may be said that his flightiness deranged all of New York—excepting the Democratic ring.

The Cambridge City *Tribune* says that a minister of that place woke up his flock last Sunday by asserting that "h—ll was not so full of men and women, as men and women were full of h—ll."

Captain John B. Armstrong, ex-Sheriff of Hamilton county, a prominent Democrat, died at Norwalk, Ohio, on the 11th inst. Captain Armstrong distinguished himself in the war with Mexico.

When Joaquin Miller imparts the information that he was born in Cincinnati, it is remarked that he does it in a "strange, weird, unexplainable monotone, expressive of deep tenderness and despair."

The $10,000 libel suit instituted against Patton & Findley, of the Xenia *Gazette* by O. M. Marshall, of the *Torchlight*, has been disposed of, the attorneys of Mr. Marshall accepting a judgment of $50 against the *Torchlight* firm in settlement of all claims.

James Van Buren, of Colebrook, Ashtabula county, has a gun one hundred or more years old. His grandfather, Martin Van Buren, carried it through the war of the Revolution, and his father, Martin Van Buren, carried it through the war of 1812, when it fell into the hands of its present owner. He is now eighty-one years old and at the rebellion he shouldered the same old gun and tendered his services to the government. Mr. Van Buren is a cousin of Martin Van Buren, former President of the United States.

Mayor Bugher, of Clifton, has put in his answer to the libel suit of Mrs. Ross, of Cincinnati, and has brought suits for libel against herself and husband and the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, laying damages at $25,000 in the former, and $50,000 in the latter case. The *Enquirer* is sued for its report of the alleged outrage by Bugher upon Mrs. Ross. The *Enquirer* says that the attorneys have good right on both sides of the cases, and that the trials will soon take place. The *Enquirer* was also sued for libel on Saturday by S. W. Bard, who claims to be damaged $50,000 by an article in the *Enquirer*, accusing him of fraudulent transactions in the Home Building Association No 1.

Among the distinguished persons born in Licking county were Edward Roye, President of the Liberian Republic; James B. Hood, United States Senator from Iowa; Colonel Williard Warner, Senator from Alabama; James F. Wilson, member of Congress from Iowa; Colonel B. B. Taylor, prominent newspaper writer and magazinist; William B. Woods, Judge of the United States Court in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana; Thomas D. Jones, the sculptor; Johnny Clem, "The Drummer Boy of Chickamauga;" B. W. Brice, Paymaster General of the United States Army; General Samuel R. Curtis, prominent soldier of the late war; Bishop Horstmann, of the Catholic Church; Rev. W. M. D. Ryan, a prominent Methodist clergyman; Colonel Hollister, the great California agriculturist, and Victoria Woodhull, celebrated woman suffragist.

A Widely Applicable Remedy.

Few remedies are applicable to such a wide range of disorders as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and this not because it has special properties adapted to the cure of each—such a pretense would be manifestly absurd—but on account of its wonderfully improving effect upon the general tone of the system, and its alterative action upon the organs of nutrition, secretion and discharge. Besides its well known properties as a remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, torpidity of the liver, general debility, urinary and uterine difficulties, it invariably proves to be highly serviceable in overcoming anæmia, hypochondria, rheumatism, inertness, and many other disorders and disabilities originating in poverty or impurity of the blood, nervousness, sleeplessness, inexcitement, or imperfect performance of the physical functions.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN CHAFFANT, PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKAIN, Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. N. Frew, John H. Dwight, Rasp. Shoenberger, Jr., Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

CARPETS.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED AT PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION, FOR

Brussels Carpets, FROM

McFarland, Collins & Co

Who have just opened an invoice of the new

WOVEN DRUGGETS,

The first that have been made for two years, and are especially suited for this market.

NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.

Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GEAINING and GLAZING.

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?

USE

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT,

Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold by

BALDWIN, MARQUIS & CO.,

No. 63 WOOD STREET,

tvhrs PITTSBURGH.

FLOWERS FOR HOLIDAYS.

Flowers of the finest quality for Weddings, Banquets, Receptions, &c., in every desired style. Also, Canary Birds,

Bird Cages, Fern Cases,
Christmas Trees, Ground Pine Wreathing,
Hartford Fern, Autumn Leaves,
Asparagus, Ornamental Grasses,
Immortelles, Holly Branches,
Bird's Nests, Bird Seed, &c., &c.

Floral Decorations a specialty.

Estimates furnished on request.

J. R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists,

7th 112 Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

At Pittsburgh, the 30th day of November, A. D. 1875.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN GLASS, THOMAS NEELEY and REUBEN J. LEONARD, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.

7th F. HARVEY MILLER, Assignee.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or Room 5, 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell & Co.

Have Just Opened a Large Assortment of

LUPINS, FRENCH MERINOS AND CASHMERES,

IN BLACK AND CLOTH SHADES.

These Goods were bought at the recent Closing Out Auction Sale of Lupin's fabrics in New York. We are consequently offering them at a great reduction on early season prices. Parties in want of Choice Goods will find this a rare opportunity to buy Fine Goods at moderate prices.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

PLAIDS, CAMELS' HAIR CLOTHS and KNICKERBOCKER EFFECTS at Greatly Reduced Prices. A Large Stock of

LADIES' FINE FURS,

Seal Sacques, Muffs and Boas.

LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS,

SACQUES AND JACKETS,

From Six to Ten Dollars, former price Eight to Fifteen Dollars. A few Very Choice

Black Silk Suits,

Trimmed with Velvet, at One Hundred Dollars, reduced from One Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars. Our stock of

BLACK AND FANCY DRESS SILKS

VERY COMPLETE.

Agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

JAMES CALDWELL & CO.,

115 and 117

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

MISCELLANEOUS.

International Exposition of 1876.

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., November 24, 1875.

Messrs. John R. Nagle & Co., having contracted with the Centennial Board of Finance, by and with the consent and approval of the United States Centennial Commission, for the exclusive right and privilege of publishing and selling the Official Catalogue of the International Exhibition of 1876 and of inserting advertisements therein, and said contract, together with the copyright of said Official Catalogue, having been transferred to the Centennial Catalogue Company, therefore said company and its agents are alone authorized to publish and sell the same, and no other catalogue or guide book of the Exhibition containing advertisements will be permitted to be sold within said Exhibition Grounds.

(Signed) JOHN WELSH,
President Centennial Board of Finance.
A. T. GOSHORN,
Director General U. S. Centennial Committee.

OFFICE OF CENTENNIAL CATALOGUE CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., December 1, 1875.

Messrs. N. P. Pettengill & Co., Newspaper Agents of Philadelphia, New York and Boston:

GENTLEMEN: This is to certify that we have this day appointed you our exclusive agents for the United States and Canadas for the Advertising Department of the Official Catalogue of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN S. MORTON, President.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.'S
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,
NEW YORK, December 2, 1875.

We are now ready to receive applications for space in the Official Catalogue of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. As the publishing space is limited to *fifty-one* pages in the body of each book, those who want space should apply without delay to

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park row, New York;
701 Chestnut street, Philadelphia;
10 State street, Boston.

Advertising received for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canada at the lowest rates.

TO ADVERTISERS,

THE

PUBLIC RECORD

Is the only One Cent Morning Newspaper published in Philadelphia, and the only One Cent Paper in the United States receiving the ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The circulation and character of the PUBLIC RECORD commend it to every advertiser. It reaches a more varied class of readers than any other paper in the city. As a medium for advertising it is the best paper, in proportion to circulation, which is the main element of value in a newspaper.

Contracts entered into now will have the benefit of the largely increased circulation during the Centennial Exposition.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—Fifteen and Twenty-five Cents per line, according to location. A liberal discount made to Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly Advertisers.

Address,

WILLIAM J. SWAIN,
Proprietor and Publisher,
PUBLIC RECORD BUILDING,
S. W. COR. THIRD AND CHESTNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

HALE, KILBURN & CO

Sole Manufacturers of the Prize Medal

CHAMPION FOLDING BED

Warranted Best and Cheapest in the World. Illustrated Circular and Price List on application.

18 & 20 North Sixth St., Philada., Pa.

Branch Store, 613 Broadway, New York.

NOW READY—ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA. New and Revised Edition. 150,000 Articles. 2,000 Engravings and 15 Beautiful colored Maps. The best book of universal knowledge in the language. Agents wanted. Publishers' Circular, Specimen, with map, sent for 20 cents.

BAKER, DAVIS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

INCORPORATED 1847.

ASSETS - - - $5,250,000

ENTIRELY MUTUAL.

The Penn Mutual is one of the oldest Life Companies in the country. It has made dividends annually to its members since the year 1849, inclusive. It is managed economically, pays its risks carefully, pays its losses promptly, and is liberal in its requirements generally. Its dividends may be applied to reduce the premium the second year, or to increase the insurance. Its policies are non-forfeiting after the third annual payment. *Endowment policies issued of life rates.*

SAMUEL C. HUEY, Pres't; SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice Pres't; H. S. STEPHENS, 2d Vice Pres't; JAMES WEIR MASON, Actuary; HENRY AUSTIN, Secretary.

JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

CHESTER, PA.

SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 8TH.

Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the morals and manners of Cadets. For Circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 113 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to

COL. THEO. HYATT,
PRES'T P.A. MIL. ACADEMY.

ASK YOUR STATIONER FOR ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS

FALCON PEN

Most Popular PENS in Use.

SAMPLES & PRICES ON APPLICATION.

WORKS CAMDEN, N.J. NEW YORK OFFICE 26 JOHN ST.

1875. 1875.

Fall and Winter Styles.

SILK HATS FUR

FOR

Wholesale & Retail Trade.

JUST RECEIVED AT

PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,

151 WOOD ST.

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY AT WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

At 12½c, Trycoon Repps, for wrappers.
At 15c Tycoon Repps, nice styles.
At 18½c, Tycoon Repps, choice patterns.
At 18c, Dark Dress Goods, good patterns.
At 12½c, New dark Dress Goods, excellent value.
At 15c, Choice Dark Dress Goods, worth more.
At 18½c, Best Styles Dark Dress Goods, a bargain.
At 12½c, Wool Serge Dress Goods, choice colors.
At 25c, Heavy Wool Serges, most desirable shades.
At 25c, a very desirable assortment of new shadings in Dark Dress Goods.
At 20c, 25c, 30c, 37½c, Black Alpacas, decided bargains.
At 44c, 50c, 62½ and 75c, Black Alpacas, the very best value.
At 50c, Good Quality Black Cashmeres.
At 62½c to $2 50, Extra Good Value in Black Cashmeres.
At $1 00, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½ and $1 50, Black Dress Silks.
At $1 75, $1 87½ and $2 00, a Bargain in Handspun Silks.

Some Splendid Bargains at present in DRESS GOODS of every kind and quality, suitable for Holiday Presents, in all the most desirable shades: Prune, Plum, Navy Blue, Myrtle, Green, etc., etc.
Choice Goods and Shades in All-wool Sateens.
Colored Cashmeres, a large assortment.
Colored Merinos, Silk Reps.
Silk and Irish Poplins.
Plaid and Plain Suitings.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 15, 1875.

The loan market was quiet and easy to-day, with a moderate amount of business of every character. The banks are abundantly supplied with funds, which they do not find very active employment for in all cases. Rates for discount are nominally unchanged, but desirable paper of the proper character could be placed below the quoted rates, which are 8@9 per cent. on sixty to ninety days commercial bills at the banks. In general financial matters there was little news. The bankruptcy of the wholesale drug firm of R. E. Sellers & Co. was announced, but no particulars as to assets or liabilities are given as yet. In stocks and securities there is little new to report. We notice that Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis mortgage bonds have fallen off slightly from their highest figures recently attained, sales having been made in Philadelphia yesterday at 78¾@79. Oil Creek and Allegheny Valley Railroad stock has also eased off a trifle, being now quoted at 10¾. In addition, we hear of transactions in Philadelphia of Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s at 105¾; Northern Pacific, 7-30s at 153¼@16; Stubenville and Indiana Railroad 7s at 80½; Allegheny Valley Railroad 7 30s at 95¼; Pennsylvania Railroad stock at 51; and Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's stock 76. Our local stock market furnished no news to day. The following table gives capital stock, surplus, dividends and approximate stock quotations of the national banks of this city and Allegheny:

Natl Banks	Capital	Surplus	Last Dividend, Per Cent.	When Paid	Bid.	Asked.	Dividend, per cent., when Declared. For what time.
First	$ 750	161	10	1 Jan.	130	140	2½, Oct. '75, qr.
Second	300	72	10	1 Jan.	115	125	4, Nov. '75, 6 m.
Third	500	185	10	1 Jan.	130	140	4, Nov. '75, 6 m.
Fourth	300	108	10	1 Jan.	105	107½	4, Nov. '75, 6 m.
Fifth	100	16	10	1 Jan.	122½	125	4, July '75, 6 m.
Allegheny	300	176	50	1 Jan.	90	100	4, July '75, 6 m.
Citizens	80	219	50	1 Jan.	97	100	4, July '75, 6 m.
City	200	21	50	1 Jan.	97	100	4, Nov. '75, 6 m.
Diamond	200	21	100	1 Jan.	108	114	4, Nov. '75, 6 m.
Duquesne	150	150	10	1 Jan.	98	100	4, Nov. '75, 6 m.
Exchange	1,700	181	50	1 Jan.	95½	97	4, Nov. '75, 6 m.
Farmers'	100	100	10	1 Jan.	95	100	4, Oct. '75, qr.
German	200	198	100	16	142½	145	4, Nov. '75, 6 m.
Iron City	400	362	50	———	90	95	4, Nov. '75, 6 m.
Mechanics	150	222	50	———	90	95	4, July '75, 6 m.
M. & M	300	299	50	62½	60	65	3, July '75, 6 m.
Marine	200	200	50	———	90	95	———
Metropol'n	200	21	50	50	97	100	Nov.
Peoples	300	115	10	1 Jan.	117½	120	5, July '75, 6 m.
Smithfield	140	8	100	15	75½	80	4, July '75, 6m.
Tradesm'n's	400	108	100	115	110	115	4, July '75, 6 m.
Nat. B'k of Commerce	100	157	100	17½	130	135	3, July '75, 6m.
Union	200	220	100	17½	165	170	3, July '75, 6 m.
1st. Birmin.	100	91	100	17½	95	100	3, July '75, 6 m.
1st. Alle'y	100	91	100	17½	90	95	3, July '75, 6 m.
2d. Alle'y	150	91	100	17½	102	105	3, July '75, 6 m.
3d. Alle'y	100	91	100	17½	90	95	3, July '75, 6 m.
German, A.	100	12	100	———	97½	100	3, July '75, 6 m.

NOTE.—In the above table the first column represents the number of thousands of dollars of capital of each bank, the last three ciphers of the amount being omitted for the purpose of economizing space. In the next column, the column of net profits (or the total of surplus and undivided profits) at the last statement, represents the number of dollars over and above the last three figures being omitted. The figures in the next column, fourth and fifth columns show the number of dollars per share, for par value and bidding and asking prices. An asterisk (*) indicates that the price at which the last reported sale of the stock so indicated, was made. In the dividend column, the figures indicate the percentage of the last dividend, the next the month and year when it was made, and the next the length of time covered thereby. The quotations given for the stocks are intended as approximately indicating their market value. In the case of some of the leading banks, there is none of the stock for sale, in which cases approximations are rather nominal.

—Concerning the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury that the greenback issue be deprived of its legal tender attribute two years before the date fixed for its redemption in coin, the New York *Bulletin* raises the point that such a course would be illegal, and urges with some force that by changing the quality of the notes between their issue and payment, and so interfering with their value and uses as currency, the Government would break its contract with the note holders, and would commit a flagrant breach of good faith. It might do this if it were prepared to offer to the note holders the alternative of payment in coin; but to do it while it does not make that offer would carry the stigma of partial repudiation. It is further argued that such a step would demonetize half the circulation of the country, without furnishing an adequate substitute; would deprive the banks of their present paper reserves; and would enforce a demand on the Treasury for coin at the date of resumption of specie payments, both from the banks, who would be obliged to accumulate gold in advance of resumption and at that date for reserve purposes, and from the general public, who would hold a large volume of the demonetized currency. The amount of gold necessary for such a project is stated to be a hundred millions for the banks and for general circulation during the two years intervening before the date of resumption, and a hundred to a hundred and fifty millions for the Treasury to enable it to meet the calls upon it which such a course would produce. The *Bulletin* concludes as follows:

"It is absolutely necessary to any scheme of resumption, that does not risk ruining the country, that United States notes should retain their legal tender quality. That would enable them to perform the same functions in our banking system and, when resumption had been initiated, would make them as good as gold for all the purposes of general circulation. The supplying of a very large amount of gold for banking purposes and for general circulation would be the most difficult the only gold of any importance that would be needed would be that required by the Treasury as a reserve to keep it at par; and the whole problem of resumption would be narrowed into the single question of how much gold would the Treasury need for that purpose, and what is the most convenient method of procuring it?"

—A Karns City banker sends us a cancelled judgment note in the usual form with an addition written in just before the signature as follows: "Payable at Karns City Bank, *and use*," and inquires whether on that form, interest can be collected from date. We do not see how any doubt can be raised. The words "and use" must mean something, and we cannot tell what other meaning can be attached to them. It is true that the expression is somewhat clumsy, but it very plainly conveys the idea that the signer of the note thereby promised to pay the legal rate of interest for the use of the money from the date of the note.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

December 15, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:05 A. M.	11:40 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:40 P. M.	3:10 P. M.
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
6's, 5-20's, 1881, coup	114½	———	114¾	———	———	———
5-20's, 1865	116	———	———	———	———	———
5-20's, 1867	118	———	———	———	———	———
5-20's, 1865, new	120¾	———	———	———	———	120¾
5-20's, 1867, registered	118	———	———	———	———	118
5-20's, 1867	122	———	———	———	———	122
5-20's, 1868	120½	———	———	———	———	120½
10-40's	117¾	———	———	———	———	117¾
10-40's, coupons	118	———	———	———	———	118
Currency 6's	122	———	———	———	———	122
New 5 per cents	117	———	———	———	———	117
Western Union Tel	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Quicksilver	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Pacific Mail	42½	———	———	———	———	———
Panama	125	———	———	———	———	———
Adams Express	102¾	———	102¾	———	———	———
Wells-Fargo Ex	61¾	———	———	———	———	———
American Express	55½	———	———	———	———	———
U. S. Express	55½	———	55	———	———	———
New York Central	103¾	———	———	———	———	103¾
Erie	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	17¾	———
Michigan Central	89½	———	———	———	———	———
Michigan Southern	61¾	61¾	———	61¾	61¾	61¾
Illinois Central	93	93	———	———	———	———
Clev. & Pittsburgh	89¾	———	———	———	———	———
Chicago & Northwest	40	40	40	40	40	40
Do pr ferred	———	———	56½	56	———	58
Rock Island	———	———	———	104¾	104¾	104¾
St. Paul, common	36	35¾	———	35¾	35¾	35¾
Do preferred	———	66	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
Wabash, common	———	———	———	———	———	43
Fort Wayne	———	99	———	———	———	———
Ohio & Mississippi	17	17	17	17	17	17
Union Pacific	76	76	———	75	———	———
Marion	———	33½	———	———	———	———
Ra. nibal & St. Jos	———	21	———	———	———	———
Atlantic & C., pref	———	18½	21	———	———	———
Lake Shore	4	———	———	———	———	———
Missouri Pacific	———	———	———	———	———	———
North Carolina, 6's	———	———	39	———	———	———
South Carolinas, July	———	———	59	———	———	———
Missouri 6's	———	———	102	———	———	———

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	———	———	51
Reading	———	———	55¾
United Co's of N. J	134½	135	———
Oil Creek	10¾	10¾	———
Lehigh Valley	62¾	62¾	———
Allegheny Valley	———	———	9¾
Camden Consolidated's Co.	46	———	———
Empire Transport'n Co.	51¼	———	———

—The Chemical National Bank of New York has a capital of $200,000, a surplus of $1,001,900, undivided profits of $1,992,591 67, in the last report at hand, and pays 100 per cent. in dividends yearly. Among its depositors are Alex. T. Stewart, James Lenox and Commodore Vanderbilt. The market value of its $100 shares is about $1,850 each, and there is a standing offer of $1,400 a share. Its individual deposits are about $6,000,000, and its loans and discounts about the same. This immense and lucrative business has been built up by adherence to a most conservative and old-fashioned policy. Its history begins with that of the Chemical Manufacturing Works, incorporated forty years ago, with John Mason as President. The capital was $100,000 for the chemical works and $200,000 for banking. The manufacture of chemicals did not prove profitable, and although this was the object of the whole enterprise, it was abandoned. The bank was opened and John Mason was President, with John H. Jones as Cashier. The bank did a very satisfactory business, though it reached no brilliant results until after Mr. Mason's death, which occurred in 1850. Since then it has been increasing in reputation and credit. Business has increased, and capitalists have sought it as a place of secure deposit. In this way the profits have grown in a steady proportion until a regular yearly dividend of 100 per cent. is now declared.

—The unsettled feeling in the London stock market following the Suez canal purchase by the British Government has reacted in favor of the bonds of the United States government. The London correspondent of the *Financial Chronicle* says, November 27:

In the Stock Exchange the chief movement has, of course, been in Italian government securities, which have greatly improved, owing to the altered position of the Viceroy, at all events, financially, if not politically. As, however, the political future has assumed a more uncertain aspect, there has been much cautious dealing during the last two days, and a tendency to depression has been strongly apparent. United States Government securities have been strongly in demand for investment, and in the early part of the week there was a decided upward movement in the quotations.

—The Superior Court of Cincinnati, in Bonner's case, The Northwestern Life Insurance Company, takes ground against the adjudication that a person without a pecuniary interest in the life of another cannot hold a policy on that life. The case was that of a sister who had insured her brother's life, and the company resisted payment on the ground that it was a gambling policy. The Court said that the courts of New York and Massachusetts had decided the other way, and they would follow those decisions in preference to the English, at the same time denouncing with justifiable severity the conduct of the underwriters in continuing to accept the premiums until death and then interposing this technical defense.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, December 15.—Money 4@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@8 per cent. Customs receipts $120,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $175,000. Clearings $28,000,000. Sterling steady at 480@48½.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 114¾, with sales in the interim at 114¾. Rates paid for carrying were 1 and 2 per cent.; loans also made flat.]

STOCKS.

Government bonds active and firm. Railroad bonds in good demand. Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds advanced to 80¾ do Dubuque & Sioux City 95½; Milwaukee and St. Paul, LaC oss division, sold at 93¾, and consolidated sinking funds at 81¾; Union Pacific firsts sold at 104¾@104¾, sinking funds declining to 93¾. Central Pacific advanced to 102; Terre Haute common, Cincinnati and Indianapolis firsts sold at 105. State securities dull and quiet. The stock market was extremely dull, the only feature of interest being Union Pacific, which declined to 74 and subsequently rose to 75¾ on the announcement from Washington that the House had passed the resolution committing itself against the granting of any subsidies which interferes with the project of establishing any other line to the Pacific coast which would injure Government aid. Erie, with quite large transactions, rose to 17¾ and closed at 17. Other changes were unimportant. Sales at the Stock Exchange 39,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Pacific Mail, 9,000 Western Union, 3,600 Northwestern, 4,000 St. Paul, 17,000 Erie, 13,000 Lake Shore and 6,000 Union Pacific. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	75¾	St. Paul	35¾
Pacific Mail	40¾	Do preferred	65¾
Adams Express	103¾	Toledo & Wabash	24
Wells Fargo Ex	83½	Do preferred	74
American Ex	57	Terre Haute	9
United States Ex	85¾	Do preferred	30
New York Central	103¾	Fort Wayne	99
Erie	17	Chicago & Alton	97¾
Do preferred	30	Do preferred	103
Harlem	134	Ohio & Mississippi	18¾
Do preferred	135	Indiana C. & Central	4
Mich. Central	89¾	Burling'n & Quincy	114¾
Lake Shore	61¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	21¾
Illinois Central	93	Atlantic & Pac Tel	18
Cleveland & Pittsb	89¾	Atlantic & Pac Tel pf	38
Northwestern	39¾	Union Pac. stock	75¾
Do preferred	64¾	Union Pac. land gr	102¾
N. J. Central	105	Union Pac. bonds	94½
Rock Island	104		

*Ex dividend.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	124¾	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1865, reg	———	10-40's, reg	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new	125¾	10-40's, coupons	118¾
5-20's, 1867	122¾	Currency 6's	122½
5-20's, 1868	121¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	46½	Virginia, old	37
Tennessee, new	43½	Missouri 6's	102¾
Virginia, new	38		

LONDON, December 15, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 94 15-16; for account 94 15-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 104½; ex-coupon; 10-40's 106½; new 5's 105. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 18¾; do preferred 31.

PARIS, December 15.—Rentes 56 francs 50 centimes.

FRANKFORT, December 15.—United States bonds, 94¾, buyers.

NEW ORLEANS, December 15.—Gold 113¾. Sight ¼ discount. Sterling—Commercial 547½@548¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, December 15, 1875. }

Commercial circles continued quiet to-day, the trade being principally composed of small orders for reassortments and replenishment of stocks for immediate consumptive requirements. Prices as a rule showed little variation, and the only noticeable changes in prices were an advance in crude petroleum and some minor alterations in dry goods. In grain there was a dull and limited trade with a steady feeling in corn and a firmer tone to the movement in oats. The principal features of the flour, feed and produce trades were unchanged with a steady movement in all branches. Provisions did a steady but rather slow business at unchanged prices. Groceries were moderately active at steady prices, with sugars and coffees both firm at former quotations. In dry goods there is a moderate trade with some price-changes of minor importance. Petroleum was firm and slightly advanced for crude, while refined was steady. Other lines of merchandise were steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,904	7,045	16,029
Apples, bbls	991	1,226	2,217
Potatoes, bbls	1,025	712	1,759
Corn, bus	4,911	8,149	13,060
Wheat, bus	11,590	4,949	16,534
Barley, bus	8,831	13,226	22,057
Rye, bus	1,705	872	2,637
Oats, bus	12,735	15,509	24,385
Butter, pkgs	308	313	621
Bacon, pcs	11,578	10,813	22,391
Bacon, lbs	350	180	530
Potatoes, bus	6,462	4,952	11,114
Hay, bales	1,504	2,696	4,200

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There continues to be a limited trade in all kinds of grain, and dealers universally report the market in a very unsatisfactory condition. Receipts are light, but seem fully equal to the demand. Wheat was quiet and the demand from the millers was slack owing to the strong competition against their products in spring wheat flours. We quote Michigan white wheat at $1 28 @1 40 ₱ bushel; Pennsylvania and Ohio do do $1 35@1 45; Northwestern do $1 20@1 28; prime sound red winter $1 27@1 30; low grade do $1 15 @1 18; spring wheat $1 06@1 10.

Corn was steady and rather firm with moderately good receipts, and a fair demand. We note a lot of car corn shelled, high mixed, at 54c; 600 bushels choice new car on the wharf in sacks at 53c. We quote old shelled at 60@62c ₱ bushel for prime yellow; 64@ 65c for high mixed; 62@63c for low mixed; new are contracts easy at 45@48c for mixed, 50@52c for choice yellow; new shelled rules at 52@53c for choice. Oats were firm under the influence of a light supply and showed a strong upward tendency. We heard of sales of car extra white at 46c; 2 cars Western do at 44c; 2 cars Ohio white on track at 40½c. We quote choice Western mixed at 43@44c ₱ bushel; prime do at 42@43c; Ohio and Pennsylvania do 42@43c; dark to common mixed 38@40c. Barley was steady. We quote Canada at $1 39@1 35 ₱ bushel; choice spring at 1 15@1 25; common to prime do $1 00 @1 10; fall $1 10@1 15; low grades do 90c@$1 05. Rye is steady and unchanged at 80@85c ₱ bushel for prime Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule above quotations.

FLOUR—The jobbing trade on popular brands continues somewhat active at steady prices, in round lots of ordinary and unknown grades there is a slow market, weakened somewhat by the competition of spring wheat flours offered at about 25c reduction. We note the sale of 100 barrels Minnesota at $6 70. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $ ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 50; red winter wheat flour $7 25; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are as follows: Superfine brands of spring or winter wheat flour $7 75@8 00; well known brands of family flour $8 00@8 25; fancy do $8 50@8 75; at 90 @$6 75; Minnesota $6 75@7 00; fancy St. Louis $8 00@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; new red winter wheat flour, in sacks and barrels, $7 00@8 25; Graham flour $7 00@7 25; self raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $3 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 80c per bushel; oatmeal $7 00 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 75. Rye flour $5 25 ₱ bbl.

HAY—There is a steady but not very active market at about former quotations. Receipts are liberal, but equal to the demand. Values are quotably unchanged. We quote prime No. 1 timothy, on track, at $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton. No. 2 at $18 00@19 00; upland prairie $12 00@14 00. Sales from store were steady at $23 00@24 00.

MILL FEED—The pressure of the weak and overclouded Western markets continues, and prices for mill feed are extremely depressed. We quote bran at 80@90c ₱ cwt; seconds 85@$1 00 ₱ cwt; middlings at $1 05@1 25 ₱ cwt; coarse meal in round lots $1 40 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 25@1 50.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Receipts have nearly ceased, being but 1,226 barrels for the week. The market is very quiet, the demand being slack with a large stock in warehouses. Transactions are all of a jobbing character, from store. Choice eating, apples rule at $3 50@3 75 ₱ barrel; large cooking at $2@$2 50; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 50@3 00.

BEANS—The receipts continue very large and prices are, as heretofore, depressed, with a dull and drooping tendency. Prime white navy beans are quoted in a jobbing way at $1 50@1 55 ₱ bushel; mediums are nominally $1 40@1 50, with none in the market on account of the cheapness of navies. Round lots would have to be sold at a concession from these figures.

BEESWAX—The market is quiet with little doing except in a jobbing way; nominally 30@ 32c ₱ ₱.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We quote buckwheat flour from at $3 00@3 15 ₱ cwt.

BUTTER—The market continued brisk on choice grades to-day, all the strictly choice that was offered being readily taken at 36c. Wholesal advance in prices has been established, but the market closed buoyant on all really choice qualities. We quote prime to choice dairy at 29@33c; fair to good 25@28c; common to fair 15@23c. The week's receipts by rail were 308 packages.

CHEESE—The movement in cheese continues slow, but the general condition of the market is rather firm and in some quarters dealers find ready sale at full prices. The week's receipts were 223 boxes, a heavy falling off from the preceding week. We quote prime Ohio factory at 13½@14c ₱ ₱ for September; New York Goshen 14@14½c; Switzer 16@16c; Limberger 15@16c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market moves steadily in this line with a fair demand and abundant supply. Dried apples are in demand at 10½@12c ₱ ₱, for choice quarters; dried peaches are scarce and higher at 14@14½c for choice halves; 9@13c for prime do; dried blackberries 12@13c.

EGGS—The market was steady and prices were firm at 28@29c per dozen for strictly fresh. Quotations for strictly fresh are 29@30c per dozen; pickled are in good supply and easy at 22@23c.

GAME—The market continues active and firm under the influence of cold weather and a good demand. We quote venison at 28c per pound for prime saddles; 16 @18c for long saddles; whole deer 12@12c per pound. Rabbits sold at 30@40c per pair, and squirrels at $1 20@1 30 per dozen. Quail were sold at $1 62½@1 87½ per dozen; prairie do $4 50 per dozen; prairie chickens $1 00@1 50 per dozen; pheasants $5 00@6 00.

HONEY—New domestic honey is steady at 25 @28c ₱ ₱; California is quoted at 30c ₱ ₱.

HOPS—Business in hops is only fair at present and prices continue depressed. Choice is quoted at 30c, while mediums are to be had at lower prices.

MINCE MEAT—Prices are quoted at 10½@11c ₱ ₱.

NUTS—The supply is liberal and the market easy. Chestnuts are easy at $3 25@3 50 ₱ bushel; peanuts in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6@ 7c, according to quality; virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 30@40c ₱ bushel; hazel nuts at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—The market is quiet and steady with nothing done in car lots on track. Receipts are light, having been but 4,962 bushels for the week. The demand is not active, although the stock held here is not half what it was last year. The jobbing trade from store moves along slowly but steadily at former prices. We quote for round lots on track at 30@35c for Peerless and Early Rose; 40@45c for prime peachblows. From store there is a quiet but easy market at 45@50c ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—The demand was active to-day and the market was firm at full prices. The supply was not very heavy and was not at all in excess of the demand. Live chickens are quoted at 4½@5c ₱ pair; live turkeys 15@16c; ducks 13@14c.

SEEDS—Flax seed is quiet at $1 55@1 60; timothy seed is jobbing at $2 75@2 85 ₱ bushel. Clover seed $7 25@7 50.

VEGETABLES—Onions are in large stock dull and lower. We quote at $1 37½@1 50 ₱ barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 40@1 75 ₱ bushel.

Provisions.

A steady and unchanged movement continues to characterize the provision market. The demand is rather sluggish, and does not go beyond requirements for present consumption. The week's receipts are 10,813 pieces and 180 tierces, a falling off of about forty per cent. from the previous week. There is light stock of cured meats in this market the receipts being for unsmoked lots of green and half-cured. Values are unchanged.

LARDS—We quote shoulders at 10½c ₱ ₱; there are no old stocks in market, prices being wholly nominal as follows: clear rib sides 14½c; clear sides 13½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured easy at 16c; sugar-cured shoulders 11¾@12c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 15@15½c; canvassed hams 14½c; beef tongues, per dozen, $7 00; ham sausage 10c.

SALT PORK—The market is easy but not quotably lower. We quote at $22 50@22 75 per bbl.

LARD—Is very quiet. Corn quiet. We quote tierces, ₱ ₱ 13¾@14c; half bbls do 14¼@14½c; in buckets, 15¾@15c; in 3 lb cadies, 16c; in 5 lb cadies, 16½@17c; in 10 lb pails 17¾@c; 50 lb cans 17¼c; in 5 lb do, 17¾c.

LARD OIL—The market is easy. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08 ₱ 10 per gallon; No. 1 do, 95c; No. 2, 78c.

TALLOW—The market is quiet and dull; we quote at 10@ 10¼c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; medium do 7½@8c.

The Chicago *Tribune* reviews Monday's provision trade in that city, as follows: "Hog products were only moderately active but strong, and in consequence of the fact that the current receipts of hogs were smaller than expected, there is a thought that they would come in numerously this week, and the market receded a few days ago in consequence. Some operators on the short side becoming rather nervous at the prospect of filling for this year with scarcely any stocks on hand. It was figured up that the exports from the United States since Sept. 1st are 20,000,000 lbs meats and 4,000,000 lard in excess of those for the corresponding time last year. This, with a falling off in the packing to date, gives a relative shortage of 50,000,000 lbs, which can scarcely be computed by any possibility during the next seven months. It would appear that the consumption of hog product is increasing faster than the supply. Packers and dealers in this city being now nearly bare in the middle of the packing season; and the stuff has all been taken at prices from a cent to a couple of years ago would have been considered too high to be compatible with a good demand. Then the receipts of hogs for the week ending to-day will be much more than last year, but it appears quite possible that the supply for the present season with much less stock on hand than heretofore, and have to increase our number of packers to meet the current demand of that part of the year."

Petroleum.

December 16.—The crude petroleum markets of the oil region have displayed considerable firmness since our last report, making a net advance of 15@c from the reduction quotations. This advance gives the refineries quite some strength, but hardly enough to warrant advanced quotations. The market closed firm.

CRUDE—The firm feeling in crude resulted in an advance on Saturday last, which is now one cent higher and touched $1 40 for United at wells. The last quotations are as follows: United and Tidewater, $1 40; Parker's, $1 38@ 1 39; outside lines $1 33¾@1 35¾; immediate shipment is 62½@61 63. Sales of 75,000 barrels are reported.

REFINED—Showed some firmness under the influence of the advance in crude, but the unfavorable state of the seaboard and foreign markets continues to operate against any notable advance. We quote standard white on the cars at 9¾@9¾c. New York rules at 12¾ @12¾c for spot; immediate shipment from here is quoted at 12¾c for prompt and the month. Boilumer is very scarce.

OIL BARRELS—Continue depressed and dull at $1 10@1 20 for city; $1 10 for country.

TITUSVILLE, December 15.—The *Courier* says: The market was active and the sales quite large in the forenoon, when the highest price bid, and rapidly advanced to $1 40. This advance in United was followed by a similar movement in other lines. The highest price paid for United at $1 38¾ bid. Upper road closed at $1 40¾ and immediate shipment at $1 63¾@ 1 64¾. The total sales were 75,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, December 15.—The *Derrick* says for United, $1 40, asking bid. Shipments are high as $1 66¾. The total sales were 75,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, December 15, closing 14.—The market scarcely varies, with the export trade still very slow. Refined is quoted 12½@12¾c in bulk at 7c for prompt and December; do in shipping order 10¼c on the spot and for December; refined 12½@12¾c for spot and December; cases 16¼@16¾c; naptha 8¾@8¾c. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 12¾c; at Philadelphia 12¾@12¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15.—Market quiet; standard white 12½@12¾c; crude 10@10¼c.

TITUSVILLE, December 15.—Market firm at $1 70.

OIL CITY, December 15.—Market firm at $1 65.

ROUSSVILLE, December 15.—Market firm; quoted at $1 62½@1 65.

TIDIOUTE, December 15.—Market very firm at $1 65 bid; $1 70 asked.

PARKERS, December 15.—Market quiet but firm; United $1 67½@1 1 68¾; shipment $1 62½ @1 65.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, December 15.—Petroleum quiet and firmer; refined 12½@12¾c; crude 10@10¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15.—Petroleum nominal; refined 12½@12¾c; crude in barrels 10@10¼c.

BALTIMORE, December 15.—Petroleum dull; refined 12½@12¾c; crude 10c.

LIVERPOOL, December 15.—Refined petroleum 9½@9¾d.

ANTWERP, December 15.—Refined petroleum 29 francs.

CLEVELAND, December 15.—Petroleum firm and demand heavy; 110 degrees test, 95½c; State test 110@c; Michigan 93@95c.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R. December 15, 1875.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens' Ref Co	John S Davis, Phila	25

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, December 15, 1875. }

The Market.

In lieu of any extended remarks of our own being belated in reaching the office, we draw largely upon the report of J. F. Sadler & Co., which was carefully prepared and dated December 15.

CATTLE.

Speaking of cattle, the report says: Contrasting the receipts of this week with those of last week, we find very little change, though consignments for the latter have been light, and the quality, and several lots of extra Christmas cattle amongst them, will show from 50@75c ₱ cwt. The market opened strong and active at a shade better prices than last week, but not sufficient to quote quotations as such, and by writing nearly all have been disposed of, the market closing steady and firm. We quote as follows:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 ₱s	$ 00@5 25
Good, 1,300 to 1,400 ₱ bushel	5 00@5 25
Common to fair, 1,200 to 1,300 ₱s	4 50@4 90
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 ₱s	4 25@4 60
Common to fair, 1,000 to 1,100 ₱s	3 50@4 00
Good choice feeders	4 25@4 50
Fair feeders	3 75@4 00
Stockers	3 50@3 75

HOGS.

The receipts lightened up on Friday and Saturday of last week, and prices were steadily rising in the trade, under which prices were a shade stronger, and the continued light receipts over Sunday, with favorable weather for the handling of hogs gave more strength to the market, which has since been advanced until Tuesday, when Yorkers had reached $7 00@7 25 and best hogs ₱ 75.

With only light receipts to-day, the question set in and we note a decline of 10 to 20 cents per hundred on all grades from yesterday's prices. Philadelphias.....$ 7 25@7 40
Yorkers..... 7 10@7 20
Common to fair Yorkers..... 6 90@7 00
Roughs, sows and stags..... 5 50@6 25

SHEEP.

There was a very fair supply of sheep on the market, principally of good quality and such were readily disposed of with ready sales and rather slow sale. Upon the whole the trade was active and market closed firm.

A good many Christmas sheep were sold at prices varying from $6 25@7 25.

A good many Christmas sheep were sold at prices varying from $6 25@7 25.

Good to prime, 90 to 100 ₱s	$5 00@5 50
Fair, 70 to 80 ₱s	4 00@4 50

RECEIPTS—Through cattle, 21 cars; yard 141 cars; hogs, through 50 cars.

Sales—Cattle, 3,051 head; hogs, 17,281 head; sheep, 12,872 head.

Sales and Purchases.

Below we give the sales and purchases made by prominent live stock dealers for the week ending December 15, from which the reader can gather the ruling of the markets. It will be seen that we give the numbers in each bunch sold, their weight and the prices received for them:

CATTLE.

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

No.	Wt.	P'c	No.	Wt.	P'c	No.	Wt.	P'c
17	1,570	$4 25	18	1,650	$4 25	19	1,090	$5 25
6	1,060	5 25	19	1,440	5 50	20	1,360	5 00
13	1,260	4 00	5	1,200	5 50	17	1,000	4 75
32	1,860	4 50	30	1,410	4 75	18	1,510	3 25
15	1,500	4 62½	20	1,270	4 75	21	1,290	4 00
21	1,420	3 62½	29	1,360	4 37½	64	1,060	4 00
40	per hd.	50 00	17	1,180	4 00	19	1,200	4 50
14	1,160	5 50	12	1,120	4 00	19	1,200	4 50
18	1,650	4 50	16	1,080	3 75	21	1,150	4 00
16	1,280	5 12½	20	1,140	4 00	19	1,200	4 50
4	1,040	5 00	17	1,000	4 00	19	1,200	4 50
16	1,280	5 12½	20	1,140	4 00	19

CITY MATTERS

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

New Agent at East Liberty.

Mr. John Stewart has taken the agency for the COMMERCIAL at East Liberty, and will serve its patrons promptly and diligently.

Orders left at any of the following places will be attended to promptly:

W. G. Anderson, Penn avenue.
W. L. Dennison, corner Frankstown and Penn avenues.
T. McKean, corner Station and Railroad streets.
Or Mrs. Gish's, Frankstown avenue, Twenty-first ward.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV. } Room 23, First National Bank; PITTSBURGH, PA., December 15, 1875. }

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29.918	24	74	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P. M..	29 863	37	71	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M..	29.701	43	80	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy

Mean barometer..29.729 Highest thermom.....43
Mean thermon..... 37 Lowest thermom.....17

Partner Wanted.

Mr. W. H. Winter, whose address is "care of W. H. Banks & Co., Chicago," advertises in another column that a partner with $15,000 cash can buy a one-third interest in a business which will yield a handsome profit. See advertisement for particulars.

Church Fair.

A fair will be held in the First Presbyterian church, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue, to-day and to-morrow. Dinners will be served from twelve to two, and suppers from six to eight. It is needless to say that the refreshments served at this fair will be delicious.

Sudden Death.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Miss Bessie L. Padden, who died suddenly Tuesday evening at the residence of her uncle, Mr. J. P. Padden, in Allegh-ny. The jury found that death was caused by heart disease. The parents of the deceased reside at Farmington, W. Va.

The Scientific Lectures.

The third of the series of scientific lectures by members of the High School faculty, will be given this evening at the hall of the institution. The lecturer is A. E. Frost, Professor of Physics, who will conclude his interesting and instructive discourse on "The Spectroscope and its Applications. We hope there will be a large attendance. The price of admission is only twenty-five cents.

Severely Burned.

A little girl named McCabe, whose parents reside in the East End, was severely burned yesterday at the school of the Church of the Sacred Heart, in which she is a pupil. It seems she was playing near a grate, when her clothing ignited, and before the flames were subdued she was severely burned about the limbs and breast. Dr. J. H. Reed was at once summoned to attend the little sufferer, and everything possible for her relief is being done, but it is thought her injuries will prove fa al.

Fire Last Fight.

Between six and seven o'clock last evening an alarm was turned in from box 18, Second avenue and Canton street, Fourteenth ward. Engine Companies 2, 4 and 11, Hook and Ladder A and hose companies responded, and with the exception of the truck, were promptly on hand. The fire was in the second story of the feed store of Edward McFarney on Second avenue, hay igniting from a stove pipe. The firemen carried out the flour, and the damage was not much, either to building or stock.

On the way to the fire the truck came near running over the embankment above the Birmingham bridge, and the harness on one of the horses was broken. Other apparatus was also endangered at the same place for want of light.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall—Von Bulow's Second Concert. The second concert of this virtuoso was given last evening to a highly intelligent audience, but one by no means as numerous as should have been. Having heard Bulow a second time we are at a loss what to admire the most of the many points of the excellence displayed. His memory is miraculous. The entire programme last night, like the preceding, was gone through without note, save only when accompanying Miss Cronyn's songs, and we understand that the repertoire of the professor is such that he can recite without note over one hundred works of the most classical description, in fact none other would describe of rendering. The opening piece was Beethoven's sublime Sonata, Appassionata. Bulow is acknowleged to be the best interpreter of this composer living, consequently rendition of this was perfect. It was, however, an entirely new reading which imparted to it a freshness that was most agreeable. The second number was from Wagner, arranged by Liszt. What a trio! Wagner and Liszt interpreted by Bulow. The three leaders in the great school that is now acknowledged as the future of music. The grand march from Tannhauser was wonderful in volume of tone and distinctness in utterance. No. 4 comprised selections from Scarlatte, "the cat fugue," Bach, Handel and Mozart. It served to illustrate the wonderful manner Bulow has of changing his touch to suit the style, or rather lose his individuality, and as such was simply marvelous. The selections from Schubert was the most popular number rendered, and secured an enthusiastic reception, the performer being recalled no less than three times. Certainly the Hungarian Rhapsody of Liszt, the last of which, the Hungarian Rhapsody No. 12, was the finale to the night, is one of the time, and the volumes of tone brought forth, relieved by exquisitely delicate passages in the upper registers. Finally, in this Von Bulow showed how he can make an orchestra out of a piano.

Miss Cronyn sang her two numbers of two songs each delightfully, and confirmed the very favorable impression she made on Monday. She has a highly cultivated voice of excellent compass and power, which she manages with ease. If we make one, the lady will be heard to advantage in oratorio, and may succeed to the niche of art left vacant by the loss of Parepa-Rosa.

These concerts have been a rich treat to those who are able to appreciate all that is classical in music. We regret that the opportunity has not been taken more of. It is a severe reflection on the musical taste of the community that the visit of such a virtu so should have collected so few to enjoy it.

Pittsburgh Opera House. The attendance here continues to improve, that of last evening being the largest of the week. "Babes in the Woods," was given by Frayne and his company, with their usual dash and spirit. It will be repeated to-night, and through the week.

Academy of Music. Nearly everybody admires a good pantomime, and no one should fail to see "Jack and Gill" as performed by Nick Roberts' company at the Academy of Music. Crowded houses were present at the matinee and evening entertainments yesterday. Seats at No. 70 Fifth avenue.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater. Business continues to pick up at the Comedy Theater, where Sam Sanford and his talented troupe are giving excellent performances of the ancient style of minstrelsy. They remain this week only.

Trimble's Varieties Theater. Prof. Tobin's mysteries, the remarkable feats of Satsuma and little Ali Right, and a fine variety olio continue to attract large audiences to Trimble's.

Announcements.

Mr. J. Newton Gotthold's new play, "The Victor or Else," will be produced for the first time on any stage at the Opera House, next Monday evening.

The Centennial Minstrels will give a performance at the Thirteenth ward schoolhouse, this evening.

Haverley's Minstrels will play each evening of next week, at Library Hall.

THE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

Members Dissatisfied with the Late Election—A Meeting Called.

The following circular has been issued and sent to members of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute. It explains itself:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned members of the above Institution, believing that a great outrage has been perpetrated upon our Association, in defeating our attempt to conduct, legally and electionly for its officers, and desire you to meet with us, and all others of the Institute friendly disposed, at a meeting to be held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on to-morrow, Thursday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

This notice will answer for a call for admission, and you will please bring it with you, as we desire to exclude all who are not entitled to be present.

If you cannot be present, we specially request that you send your proxy in blank to any of the undersigned.

Respectfully, etc.,

M. W. Watson, Thomas Wightman, Chess, Smythe & Co., J. W. Batchelor, J. Painter & Sons, Joseph Horne, Excelsior Flint Glass Company, by G. R. Robertson, Secretary, James Hill & Co., J. C. Patterson, Evans, Dalzell & Co., A. Bradley.

THE QUESTION OF SALARIES.

Meeting of the Retrenchment and Reform Committee—Further Reductions Recommended.

A meeting of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Powers in the chair.

The committee again recommended the ordinances that failed to pass Select Council at last meeting.

New ordinances were ordered, reducing salaries of other officers as follows: Mechanical Engineer from $3,000 to $2,500; Assistant Mechanical Engineer from $1,800 to $1,500; carters on streets from $2 25 to $2 per day; stone carriers from $3 25 to $2 75; rammers from $2 00 to $1 75; bed makers, raisers and pickers from $1 75 to $1 50; screenmen from $2 00 to $1 75; foremen from $2 to $1 75; laborers, dumpers and scrapers from $1 75 to $1 40 per day; two-horse teams from $5 to $4 50.

The cleaning, heating and watching of Municipal Hall it was ordered should be let by contract by the City Property Committee.

It was decided to report affirmatively to Select Council the ordinance reducing the Fire Department employees which failed to pass Common Branch.

Some discussion was had as to how the committee could reach the clerks employed in the City Treasurer's and Assessor's offices, when Mr. Bigham stated that the Finance Committee had been endeavoring to reach them for a week or over but failed. The occupants of both offices made the plea that they could not possibly get along with less clerks and the matter of employing the clerks vested with the officers they could not reach them. So no action was taken.

The Clerk was directed to call a special meeting of Common Council for Monday afternoon, and it was understood that a mass meeting of the committee would also be held at the same time to act on such ordinances as Councils might refuse to pass and refer to them.

Adjourned.

A MUSICAL entertainment will be given at the Arch Street M. E. Church, Allegheny, this, Thursday, evening. In which the choirs of Christ, Arch and large street churches will participate. The Allegheny Quartette Club, assisted by Dr. J. G. McCandless, will direct the entertainment and contribute their share to the pleasures of the evening.

THE TRAMP QUESTION.

Meeting of the Joint Committee Yesterday—Tramp Statistics of the Young Men's Home—Over 14,000 Lodged Last Year—Tramps to be Employed on the Streets—A State Convention Called, etc.

The tramp question is one of pressing importance, and Pittsburgh is not behind other cities in taking steps to solve the problem "What shall be done with the thousands of idle and destitute men denominated as tramps?" The almost universal answer to this question is, "Give them work." Work is the cure for idleness, and a panacea for all the ills which afflict the tramp; but this answer to the main question only suggests others: "What kind of work can be obtained for them?" "How shall such as are able-bodied be compelled to labor?" "What shall be done with the shiftless?" Many other interrogatories might be added without exhausting the list.

The City Councils, following the suggestions of the press, and the example of other cities, have chosen a committee to consult with the Guardians of the Poor in reference to the matter, with a view to devising a plan for utilizing the labor of able bodied vagrants. The streets seem to afford the only available field of labor for this class, judging from the action taken in other cities. In Cleveland all tramps are placed under the direction of the Street Commissioner, who is to furnish them employment, under certain regulations adopted for his government. One of these rules is, that all tramps deserting from duty shall be promptly arrested and tried on a charge of vagrancy. In our own city, this labor could perhaps be better employed upon our streets, than in any other department; but in doing so, care should be taken not to turn idle those who now earn a slim living by scraping and carting dirt from thoroughfares. Much additional labor might be employed, both in cleaning and repairing. A new branch might be organized —much to the comfort and health of our citizens—for the prompt removal of the accumulations of cellers and back yards. Some of the most dangerous diseases have their origin in the escape of poisonous gases from decaying vegetable and animal matter, too often permitted to lie in heaps about shops and factories; and found, at times, in almost all cellars connected with stores and dwellings.

NUMBER OF TRAMPS.

Statistics in regard to this comparatively new element in our pauper population are necessarily vague and unsatisfactory. Enough is known to justify the quotation, "Their name is legion." We have a very deserving institution here, "The Bethel and Young Men's Home," organized for the purpose of extending relief to homeless and destitute men, and as it necessarily attracted the very class of which we are speaking, its records furnish valuable information as to numbers, character, condition, etc. For the year 1872, no less than 7,876 were admitted to the Home, of which 3,347 were Roman Catholics; 2,902 were foreigners; 4,567 were without trades; 3,394 were under the age of twenty-five years, and 459 were over fifty years of age. For the year ending June, 1874, 12,318 were admitted; and for the year ending June, 1875, 14,300 were admitted. Of the latter number, 6,274 were foreigners; 6,228 were Catholic; 7,122 had no trades; 5,637 were unmarried; 5,191 were under twenty-five years, and 538 were over fifty years of age. At present the Home contains about 200, of which number fully 150 are willing and able to work.

THE MEETING YESTERDAY.

The joint committee, composed of members of Councils and the Board of Guardians of the Poor, appointed to devise some plan of giving employment to tramps, met yesterday afternoon at half-past twelve o'clock at the Young Men's Home, to consult with the officers of that institution upon the subject under consideration. The first thing in order was dinner—a matter which Mr. Woods and Mr. Long, of the Home, succeeded in laying before the committee in the most acceptable shape. This pleasurable feature having ended, the committee retired to the gentlemen's parlor, when the following members were found to be present: Select Council—Messrs. Breed and Metzgar; Common Council—Mr. Fox; Clerk Morrow, of Select Council; Messrs. Fitzsimmons, Shaffer and Jones, of the Board of Guardians, and Rev. W. Long, F. Woods and A. W. Bell, of the Home.

The meeting organized by calling Richard Breed to the chair, while Clerk Morrow was chosen Secretary.

Mr. Breed stated the object of the meeting, and asked whether the Board of Guardians had any plan to suggest.

Mr. Shaffer said the Board had as yet had no time to consider the subject, and had nothing to suggest.

Mr. Metzgar asked whether the officers of the Home had any proposition to make.

Mr. Long, the chaplain of the Home, then made a brief statement as to the operations of the Home during the past year. He said that there were not so many in the Home, as during last winter. There were from 150 to 200 men per night. Many of these were simply destrous of obtaining work, but others were so degraded that they did not care about work. They are at present willing to get work for them. If they had work to offer them, and they refused it, then they could be justly turned away.

In answer to a question by Mr. Breed, Mr. Long stated that about four-fifths of the men were able to work. Of the one-fifth incapacitated for labor, they were kept as long as they remained sober and orderly. When they became disorderly or drunken, they were sent off.

Mr. Woods s'ated that they had 14,000 different men last year, in the Home, an t they were lodged an average of four nights each. The Home was organized to take one cent of this work if the city would take the other. The Home would furnish the men, if the city would supply the labor. The Home could feed, lodge and wash the men, and probably furnish undershirts to each, at fifty or sixty cents per dozen—say fifty cents.

Mr. Breed said they must not lose sight of the fact that there were now employed at street cleaning, at seventy-five cents and a dollar per day, many substantial, worthy ex-soldiers, who, if they would keep themselves sober, could not possibly get along with less than a dollar per day. Would kept themselves sober and orderly.

Mr. Woods said the men would not receive any pay at all, except in lodging and meals. The value of the labor to the city was not the main consideration. It was the duty of the city government to protect the community from tramps, who had become a dangerous as well as a numerous class. Take the 7?0 now in the Home, turn them loose, and what would be the result? They would soon be begging for food and lodging; many of them would live off the public, while not a few would be guilty of violations of law, which would inflict further injury upon citizens, and incur additional cost for the prosecution and maintenance of those who might be arrested and punished. There was, therefore, a higher consideration than that of mere pay for labor. If 14,000 idle, hungry and destitute men are to spend four days each, in our City, every year, it is going to cost the citizens something to keep them; unless they devise some plan to supply them with work. Better keep them at their labor, than support them out of poor revenues or charity contributions. The Home has fed and lodged the cities, from these men at night, as they were not permitted to leave the building after supper.

Mr. Bell said it would not do to deprive our own laborers of work and give it to strangers. Many of his own employes, who had families to keep, were out of work, and they would have to be cared for.

Mr. Bell said our own men would not work for meals and lodgings merely. There was plenty of work to be done, such as cleaning out alleys and by-ways that were never visited by the street gangs, and were never purified except when the "windows of heaven" were opened upon them. There was a law requiring the sidewalks to be cleaned by the owners. This could be done by tramps, and the cost collected from the property owners who neglected to obey the ordinance.

Some discussion ensued upon the matter of raising funds to pay the salary for the labor of the tramps. The sense of the committee, on this point was, that the money for immediate use must come out of the street appropriation. In February next, an appropriation might be made from the general fund. It was stated that less than $5,000 would suffice for the present winter.

Clerk Morrow here read the rules which had been adopted in Cleveland, for the employment of tramps.

Mr. Fox opposed the discharge of any men now employed on the streets, to make room for the tramps put to work in addition to the present force.

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Mr. Mezgar offered the following: "That the sense of this meeting is that it is the duty of the city government of Pittsburgh to take care of vagabonds and tramps, and the most effective way of carrying out the above idea, is by giving employment on the public streets and highways. And that the Councils and Street Committee of this city, be requested to devise means and the way of carrying the same into effect—giving work to the willing and punishing the idle."

Mr. Fox moved its passage and this was done.

Mr. Fox then asked that a resolution be adopted, authorizing the Chair to present the action to Councils. Amended by Mr. Wood "to ask the immediate action of Councils on the same." Amendment passed, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

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THE CITY POOR.

Special Meeting of the Board of Guardians—That $1,000 Warrant.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of Nathan B. Adams, convicted last June at Williamsport for passing counterfeit National currency, District Attorney Reed moved for judgment. The prisoner was then sentenced to undergo one year imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and to pay the costs and a fine of $100.

Hiram Smith, bankrupt, Greene county. The assignee files a list of exempt property set apart to bankrupt, and the bankrupt excepts to said list.

Hotel V. Hilands, bankrupt, Mercer county. Petition for discharge presented and the usual order made for a final hearing on the 16th prox before the Register.

Godfrey Gordon, bankrupt, Greene county. Petition for discharge presented, and an order made for a final hearing before the Register on the 17th prox.

Peter Campbell, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Petition for discharge presented and the usual order made for a hearing on the 18th prox.

I. Williards Grubbs, bankrupt, city. The matter was referred to N. W. Shaffer, Esq., and debtor ordered to file schedule before the 20th inst.

William B. Barton, bankrupt, city. The motion for an injunction against the Penn's Peoples' Bank of Carmichaels, Pa., *et al.*, was continued until the 21st inst.

Dawson & Bailey vs. Collins, Pool & Co., Crawford county. The argument for the dissolution of the injunction against C. A. Suckenbach *et al.* was made and submitted.

John A Carothers, bankrupt, city. The report of the Register, distributing the proceeds of sale of certain real estate, presented and confirmed.

R. E. Sellers & Co., wholesale druggists of this city, filed their schedules in bankruptcy.

On motion of Thos. McClung, Esq., W. E. Doster, Esq., of Northampton county, was admitted to practice in this court.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the divorce case of Ellen Noble vs. James R. Noble, the plaintiff amended her petition and applied for an absolute divorce. The defendant made no defense, and the jury found for plaintiff. In the divorce proceeding of James E. Noble vs. Ellen Noble, the jury found for defendant.

George McGonigle vs. Jos. E. Blake *et al.*, previously reported, the jury found for plaintiff for $193.

A. J. Rich and wife vs. Daniel McGresk, Albert Thompson and Samuel Smite, impleaded with Daniel Poetz; action of ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff and six and a fourth cents damages and costs.

Graham & Evans vs. Wm. A Herron, trustee of Jane Porter, guardian, owner, and Geo. McGonigle, contractor, *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien, (two cases). The jury found for plaintiff $148 30 in each case.

Godfrey & Clark vs. Geo. M. Moore; action for goods sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiff, $912 41.

Bennitt, for use, vs. George Snyder. Verdict for plaintiff, $184 39.

John S. Weaver vs. W. W. Phillips, Jury out.

John F. Cluley vs. John T. Shidle, owner, and John F. Moore, contractor; action on a mechanic's lien. On trial.

John F. Cluley vs. James Shidle, owner, and John F. Moore, contractor; action on a mechanics lein. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Voetter executor, vs. Goldstrahm; Cluley vs. Shidle, *et al.* (2); Hacked & Co. vs. Hockenstein; Holmes, *et al.*, vs. Davis; Gordon vs. Barton & Kenny; Mizzoni *et al.*, vs. Sassaris; Galinsbury vs. Cowan; same vs. Painter & Welsh; Modern Life Insurance Co. vs. Smythe *et al.*; Reed vs. Reed and wife; Weiss vs. Vogel; Mt. Lebanon Cemetery vs. Espy; Hagaman vs. Handeschild, garnishee; Scott vs. Allender.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

Frederick Zwinner for use of Cyrus Howard vs. The City of Allegheny. On trial. Action to recover for grading.

Edward Kolb vs. Charles Herbert, and same vs. Joseph Robb. These were actions for slander. The jury found for plaintiff $75 in the first case and $125 in the other.

Wm. L. Reed vs. Thomas Bell and John Wier. Action for damages occasioned by a sand slide brought about by excavations on an adjoining property. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Reed vs. Altvater; McGuire vs. Walters; Swissehelm vs. Pittsburgh Gas Company; Bolden vs. Keeling; Cook vs. Reese *et al.*; Mussman & Co. vs. Jewett; City of Allegheny vs. Pittsburgh Traction Co. League; City of Pittsburgh vs. Crawford; Geegan vs. McNeil *et al.*; Stockdale vs. Hastings; Bowen vs. Hoffman.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

In the matter of the estate of Caleb Russell, deceased, the report of viewers was presented and confirmed nisi.

In the estate of David Scott, deceased, H. J. Bigger, Esq., was appointed Commissioner to take testimony to be read in evidence on the hearing of the exceptions filed to the petition of D. Wenke, guardian, for discharge.

In re estate of Thos. McClurg, deceased, Petition of accountant for leave to pay fund into court for distribution, less credits claimed and set forth. Order made.

Estate of Benjamin G. Steck. Alias citation awarded to Samuel K. Steck, executor, returnable December 27th inst.

Oyer and Terminer—Judge Sterrett.

THE MANSFIELD HOMICIDE—THE CASE GOES TO THE JURY AT FOUR P. M.

Court opened at 9?? A. M., when the trial of Wm. Green for the murder of Samuel Marshal proceeded. The following additional testimony, on the part of the Commonwealth was heard:

Mr. Breed stated the object of the meeting, and asked whether the Board of Guardians had any plan to suggest.

Mr. Shaffer said the Board had as yet had no time to consider the subject, and had nothing to suggest.

Mr. Metzgar asked whether the officers of the House had any proposition to make.

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SEAL SKIN SACQUES.

McCord & Co.,

Are receiving daily, Alaskin and Shetland Seal Sacques, of superior quality. Cheap.
131 Wood street.

"My Christmas Gift."

REMEMBER THE BEST PLACE TO GET IT IS AT MCFADDEN'S, 53 FIFTH AVENUE, AT THEIR GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE. YOU WILL SAVE FROM $20 TO $40 ON THE PURCHASE OF A WATCH AND CHAIN, AND CAN BUY ELEGANT SETS OF JEWS BY AT LESS THAN COST.

Von Bulow's Choice.

The elegant upright Chickering & Sons' Piano, which received the highest praise as the best upright on exhibition at our late Exposition, has been selected for Von Bulow's private use at the Monongahela House during his stay here. The selection of the Chickering Piano by this distinguished pianoforte virtuoso as the best instrument for his use agrees with the choice of such players as Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wehli and other leading players. For durability they have no equal, as thousands of families can testify who have had them in use from twenty to fifty years. The Chickering Piano has no competitor that can point to as satisfactory a record as they can. Messrs. Mellor & Hoene, 79 Fifth avenue, are sole agents for Chickering & Son's Piano, and will sell them cheap and on reasonable payments.

A Great Soul in a Small Body.

The above is in no case more applicable than to the new Chickering Upright Piano, which were beyond measure surprised at the immense tone, its sweetness and remarkable singing quality, the ease with which all shades of tone can be produced, from loud to soft, and every other variation possible. When you look at the small, beautiful and compact shape of the case, you do not dream of the soul within, but when, under the skillful hands of an artist, there breathes forth the most exquisite harmonies conceivable, no wonder Dr. Von Bulow says the Chickering is the best, for no person of correct musical taste can help coming to the same conclusion. For over fifty years Chickerings have been making their matchless instruments, and no American can help but feel proud of their grand triumphs at the European expositions, especially at the great World's Exposition, at Paris, where they received the grand medal of the Legion of Honor, an honor few Americans can boast of. But no one will dispute that it was a worthy honor, worthily bestowed. Chickering's latest and grandest triumph, however, is their production of these remarkable upright Pianos, whose introduction will produce a revolution in Piano making in this country. The demand for these instruments is so great all over the country that the agents for Pittsburgh and vicinity, Messrs. Mellor & Hoene, 79 Fifth avenue, have not been able to have all their orders filled, given a long time in advance, so as to supply their holiday stock.

A Magnificent Display of Premium Confections.

Messrs. Reymer Brothers, Nos. 125, 128 and 130 Wood street, are certainly making one of the grandest displays in the way of their celebrated premium, fine confections, that has ever been seen in this city, and no one who visits this establishment can fail of being united, no matter what they wish for in the way of sweetmeats. One will find on every side an abundance of the choicest articles, such as fine chocolates, fruits glaces, French bon-bons, nuts glaces, chocolate pralines, plain and mixed candies, oranges, lemons, ananas, Malaga grapes, California pears, &c. A full line of fancy boxes and cornucopias of the most elegant designs. This firm are the only manufacturers of the celebrated Pittsburgh caramels which have achieved such a wine reputation; also, they are the only manufacturers of that fine and very delicate confection, Cuban flake, which is, unquestionably, the finest confection of its class that we have ever tasted.

Presentation Committees, Attention!

SPECIAL ATTENTION AND LIBERALITY SHOWN TO PRESENTATION COMMITTEES BY MR. MCFADDEN, 53 FIFTH AVENUE, WHERE YOU WILL FIND GREAT BARGAINS IN ELEGANT WATCHES AND CHAINS, SILVERWARE, TEA SETS, ETC., ETC. REMEMBER THE ACTUAL CLOSING OUT SALE.

Holiday Musical Goods.

In thinking over what to buy as a present for your friends, see if something out of the following list (which you will get for the lowest prices at Steck's music store, Fifth avenue) will not suit. A nice selection of sheet music, or a fin edition of some of the musical classics, a bound volume of vocal or instrumental music, a handsome music book, a violin, guitar, music box, flute, claronet, harmonica, celo, banjo, zither, folio, or music stand, accordeon or some of the other useful articles with which Steck's Music Store is so plentifully supplied. Remember the place, on Fifth avenue, No. 70.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

German Canaries.

Warranted Singers, $3 50 each, at Benjamin A. Elliott & Co.'s, 114 Market street.

Fine Assortment

of plain and fancy cakes, for which this establishment is celebrated. P. Schildecker, No. 22 Diamond street.

Call on Your Way

up home and examine the splendid Holiday display at James B. Dodge & Bro., 127 Fifth avenue. Open until ten P. M. during holidays.

Writing Desks.

One of those fine Inlaid Writing Desks at W. A. Gildenfenney & Co.'s, 69 Fifth avenue, would make a magnificent Christmas gift.

B. Bartberger,

No. 174 Smithfield street, has a fine assortment of jewelry for the Holidays.

Messrs. Demmler Bros.,

Nos. 126 and 128 Smithfield street, are prepared to show a full assortment of watches and clocks, which will make very acceptable presents for the holidays.

Bronze Ornaments.

Messrs. J. P. Smith, Son & Co., 189 Liberty street, are showing a very fine assortment for the holidays.

Your Mother

or your sister will be looking for a present from you, and what would be more appreciated than $5,000 in the Guaranteed Fund, who for Moffat & Co., 123 Fifth avenue, has a fine selection at low prices.

A Large

assortment of plain and fancy confections for the holidays. P. Schildecker, No. 22 Diamond street.

Albums,

beautiful specimens, in new and elaborate designs, ranging in prices from $2.50 to $25, a thing for a Christmas present. W. A. Gildenfenney & Co., 69 Fifth avenue.

Diaries for 1876,

Pocket, counting houses and legal, at James B. Dodge & Bro., 127 Fifth avenue.

Ladie's and Gentlemen's Dining Rooms.

Open all hours during the day. Meals served at reasonable prices. P. Schildecker, No. 22 Diamond street.

Bouquets and Blankets

Of choice flowers for Christmas. Order immediately from the firm that were awarded the first premium at the Centennial.
BENJ. A. ELLIOTT & CO.,
114 Market street.

Dinners Served in the Best Style,

at low prices, at the old established stand. P. Schildecker, No. 22 Diamond street.

Pocket Books,

for Ladies or Gentlemen, a large line of fine Russia leather goods, at low prices, during the holiday season. W. A. Gildenfenney & Co., 69 Fifth avenue.

A Large Assortment

Of Clocks at low prices.
B. BARTBERGER,
No. 174 Smithfield street.

Don't Fail

to examine the splendid tea sets and coffee urns at Demmler Bros. A fine selection for the holidays, at low prices.

Go at Once

to Messrs. J. M. Moffat & Co.'s, 123 Fifth avenue, and examine their splendid assortment of cameo jewelry, all the latest styles and designs for the holidays.

Beautiful

Pearl card cases, in the most elaborate designs. Will make a very acceptable present to your friend. W. A. Gildenfenny & Co., 69 Fifth avenue.

Oysters Served

in every style at the old established stand. P. Schildecker, No. 22 Diamond street.

Persons Wishing Photographs

need not wait for sun-shiney days. Mr. Dabbs' new skylight at the present rooms, 54 Fifth avenue, is such a success that he can take pictures in any weather. Remember this new rooms. Entrance 174 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Beautiful.

The fine display of Cut Glass Ware made by Messrs. J. P. Smith, Son & Co., 189 Liberty street. Some of the newest and most elaborate designs are to be found at this establishment, any of which would not fail to please as a holiday present.

A Fine Selection

of stereoscopic views and stereoscopes for the holidays, at W. A. Gildenfenney's, 69 Fifth avenue.

Orders for

parties and etc., will be supplied at shortest notice. P. Schildecker, No. 22 Diamond street.

Hartford Ferns.

Fine for decorating, at Benj. A. Elliott & Co.'s, 114 Market street.

Present

your friend with one of those elegantly bound presentation books, in one or vols., and by the most celebrated authors, at W. A. Gildenfenney & Co's, 69 Fifth avenue.

Make Home Attractive.

The dearest spot on earth is home, and it should be our prime object to make our homes as cheery and pleasant as possible, indeed the expenditure of money to provide this